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THAT SHOOK THE WORLD

HISTORY REVEALED

BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE
ISSUE 39 // FEBRUARY 2017 // £4.80

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GLENCOE MASSACRE
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
THE RED BARON
SLAVE REVOLT

WHO WAS THE BLOODIEST TUDOR?

Bloody Mary on trial: the truth
behind the savage dynasty

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Blood on their hands



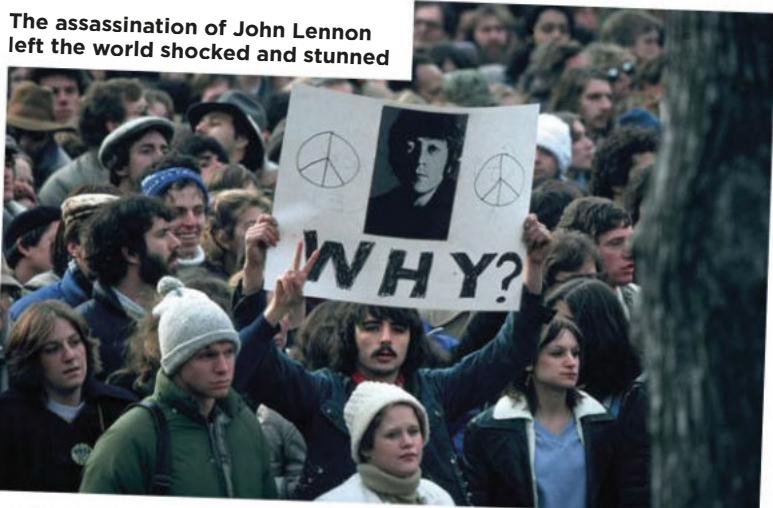
Few chapters in English history had such a huge impact on the country as the **Tudor dynasty**, which remains one of the most fascinating periods in our history. Huge characters such as **Elizabeth I** and **Henry VIII** dominate, but

what about that often-misrepresented queen, the one remembered forever as 'Bloody Mary'? Was she as **savage as her sobriquet would suggest**, or is it time to reappraise this less-celebrated child of Henry VIII? Tracy Borman picks up the story on page 28.

Be sure not to miss another contender for the ultimate game of thrones, which took place a few hundred years earlier. Two of **William the Conqueror's grandchildren** took their rival claims to the throne so far that civil war – known today as 'the Anarchy' (p44) – **raged for almost two decades**.

This issue is packed with more extraordinary stories – the **Dreyfus affair that rocked France** (p55) is a sad story that cast a long shadow, while the escapades of

The assassination of John Lennon left the world shocked and stunned



Sir Kenelm Digby (p70) sound like something out of a **children's adventure story**.

We've also got a bonus for you this month, with our countdown of the **50 assassinations that shook the world**. Be sure to **write in and tell us what you think** of our list – or indeed, anything else you read in the issue!

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our March issue, on sale 2 March

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Your key to the big stories...



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THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

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Fierce animals allegedly killed in one day by the gladiator Carpophorus. See page 52.

130,000

The number of Allied prisoners taken by the Japanese following the fall of Singapore, which Churchill called Britain's worst military defeat ever. See page 38.

25

Age of Princess Elizabeth when her father, King George VI, unexpectedly died, making her queen. See page 18.

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VENGEANCE IS LAME.
BUT IT IS COMING

The year is 1470. It's a decade since the house of York destroyed Robert Clifford's life and drove him from his lands; a decade of wandering exile and waning hopes.

Now the house of Lancaster is rising once more and Robert leaps at the chance to reclaim what is his. But the stakes are impossibly high and in the storm to come, he risks the loss of his companions, his sons and Alice de Vere, the woman he loves.

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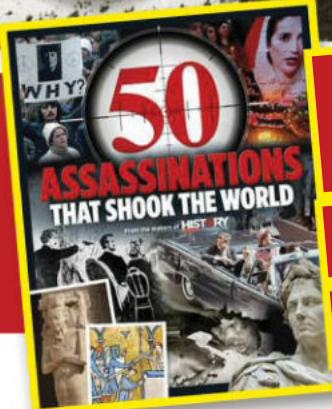
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Realising potential



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the death of a
reluctant king



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**FREE
PULL-OUT
MAG INSIDE**

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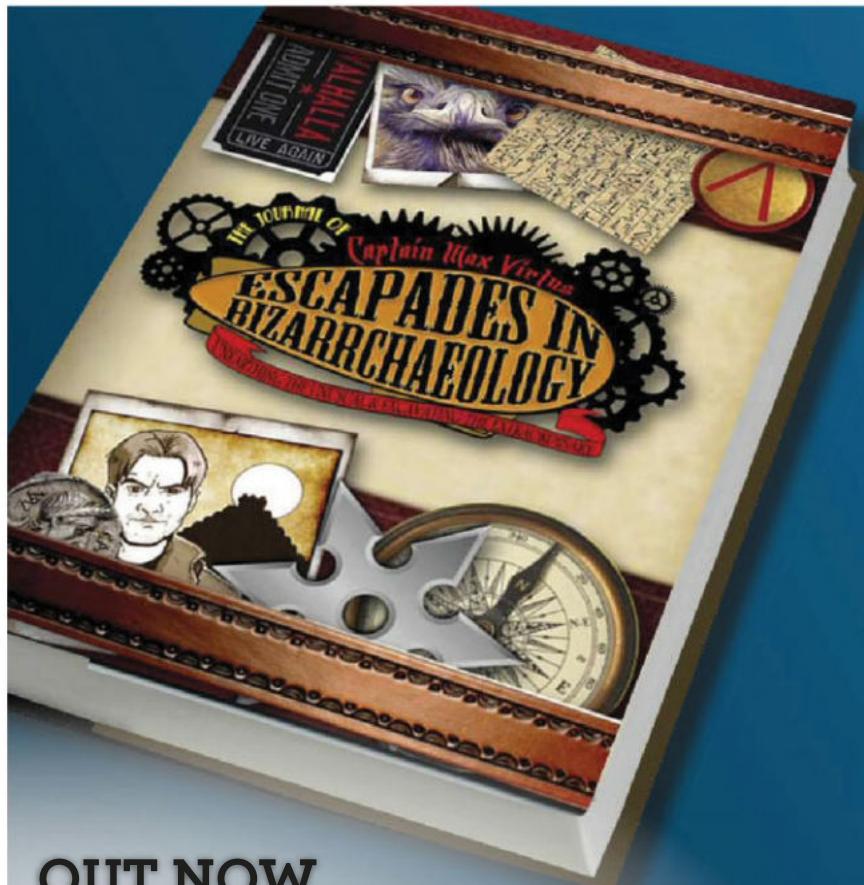
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Illustration by Lauren Rolwing



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Discover why bats were used as bombs, how an emu can defeat a tank, the reason that guns were installed in cemeteries and how you can get shot with an arrow... and survive.

All this... and then things get really weird.

Take History to the Max

'It's legit funny and the end is an awesome idea'
Hannah Reads Books

'It's witty, sharp and in some places a little goofy'
Adventures in Historyland



READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share opinions on history and our magazine

SUCCESS STORY

I read the article 'Banished to Australia' (January 2017). My family have been doing research on John Cadman, coxswain of Sydney Harbour. His story may be of interest.

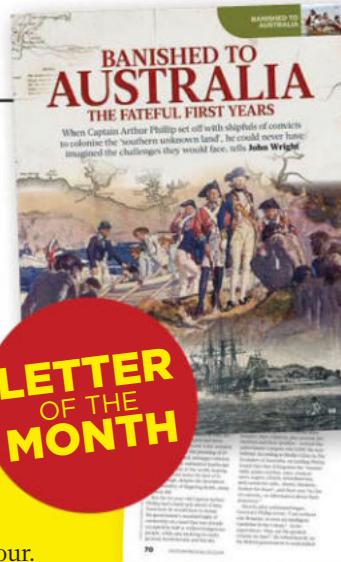
Cadman's Cottage is arguably the oldest surviving stone building in Sydney. It was built as an administrative building to accommodate the Government Coxswain, who oversaw the transport of government officers around Sydney Harbour and the transportation of 'convicts' to other settlements. In 1972, it was declared a 'Historic Site'. The building takes its name from John Cadman, the third and longest-serving Government Coxswain.

Cadman was born around 1770–71 in Birmingham. In December 1796, he was arrested for stealing a horse on the banks of the River Severn, where he worked with boats. Speculation has it that he stole the horse to enable him to return to his hometown. He was arrested in January 1797, was found guilty and sentenced to death. Luckily for John, this was commuted to

'transportation to the colony of New South Wales, Australia'.

On arrival in Sydney, he was sent to work with the boats in Sydney Harbour. He served out his time and was granted a conditional pardon in 1814. From then on, he held the position of Assistant Government Coxswain until January 1827, when he was promoted to Government Coxswain and Superintendent of Boats, a salaried post of £91 per annum.

LETTER OF THE MONTH



BANISHED

The trials and tribulations of the First Fleet continue to intrigue

His home was Cadman's Cottage from 1827 until 1845. On his retirement, Governor Sir George Gipps recommended John's "great

12 November 1848 and was buried in the Old Devonshire Street Cemetery, which today is the site of Sydney Central Railway Station. His headstone reads, "He was respected by all who knew him. He was an affectionate husband and father".

Today, Cadman's Cottage is a much-visited museum and landmark in the 'Rocks' area of Sydney Harbour. It is testimony to John Cadman, a convict who became a well-respected citizen of Sydney.

Peter Cadman, via email

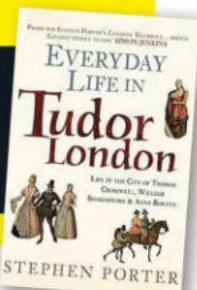
"Luckily for John, this was commuted to 'transportation to the colony of New South Wales'"

John married Elizabeth Mortimer on 26 October 1830. She had been deported from Devon for the crime of theft, specifically a silver comb and hairbrush. Elizabeth had arrived in Sydney aged 33 in 1828, and documents record her as a "mature widow woman with two small daughters respectfully dressed". Elizabeth had two small children from a previous marriage, which John adopted.

respectability" be rewarded with a retiring gratuity of £181.

From 1845 until his death in 1848, the couple ran The Steam Packet Inn in the township of Parramatta. John died on

Peter wins a copy of *Everyday Life in Tudor London* by Stephen Porter (£20, Amberley). London was a place where the great and good mingled with the lowly locals. This excellent work brings the spirit of the Tudor city to life, complete with descriptions of ale houses, glittering royal palaces and the stinking slums by the River Thames.



f You can't read one issue that doesn't have an answer to a question you've been thinking about. Magazine of the year!
Mark McKenzie

MONEY TALKS

Regarding your question about cash machines (Q&A, January 2017): I asked for one of these bank cards back in 1968, shortly after I was married and had changed my address. The bank manager

wanted to see me personally and asked why on earth I would want one. I explained that I could not now get to a bank during their short opening hours, as I was working as a teacher. He was astounded that such a possibility could even exist. Soon afterwards, I asked for a second card, which enabled me to get a whole £20 out of my account each month. A little while later, banking hours were relaxed, and very soon cash machines blossomed.

Rosemary Currie,
Edinburgh

YES HE KHAN

Your article '50 Kings and Queens who Changed the World' (Christmas 2016) neglected some fairly obvious figures, perhaps because they didn't call themselves monarchs – even though, for all practical purposes, they were. In terms of influence on history, I suggest the below, in no particular order:

1. Oliver Cromwell
2. Kublai Khan
3. Napoleon Bonaparte
4. Adolf Hitler
5. Josef Stalin

CASHING IN
Our Q&A revealed the first cash machines

6. Octavian
7. Marcus Aurelius
8. Trajan
9. Attila the Hun
10. Temüjin, otherwise known as Genghis Khan

Joel S Davis,
New Mexico, USA

EDITOR'S REPLY:

For reasons of space, we had to restrict our poll to kings and queens. But perhaps your list could be the start of a '50 greatest rulers' poll for a future issue!

NOT BLACK & WHITE?

It is possible to place Harriet Tubman's (History Makers, January 2017) efforts in context, by comparing them with the British experiences of slavery.

The Industrial Revolution meant that the requirement for slave manpower in the West Indies was declining. When it became possible to get sugar from European sugar beet, their sugar trade collapsed and the Caribbean became an expensive liability.

The simple answer to this was to free the slaves, ending any commitment to feed, house and clothe them. The planters received a parliamentary pay-off and politicians such as William Wilberforce were able to take the moral high ground and get on the anti-slavery bandwagon without upsetting big business.

With Industrial Revolution methods spreading in the northern US, the southern states with a slave economy viewed this expansion with horror, and eventually seceded from the Union. Despite this attempt at protectionism, it could be argued that modern production methods would inevitably spread and make slavery obsolete, as had happened in Britain.

The motives of the organisers of the Underground Railway also arouse some suspicion. They went to a lot of trouble and expense to help slaves escape to the North, where cheap labour was badly needed. Were the slaves exchanging the cotton fields of the South for the sweatshops of the North? Some former slaves,



AMERICAN HEROINE

Harriet Tubman's daring rescue of her fellow African-American slaves left an amazing legacy. She will be featured on the new \$20 bill

unsure what to do next and perhaps aware of the northern sweatshops, seem to have remained on the plantations.

It is possible to praise the efforts of Tubman, but the tide was already turning away from unprofitable slavery. In this context, it is doubtful that she changed the evolving situation very much.

James Wells,
Essex

EDITOR'S REPLY:

Rarely can anything in history be simplified to a black and white issue, and the end of the slave trade came about due to a number of factors, many of which would have changed depending on who you were to ask.

FESTIVE FURORE

I think your magazine is great, but I am confused about one of the documents in your Christmas 2016 Q&A section, *The Vindication of Christmas*. What is it and why is there no explanation?

Tom Linney,
via email

EDITOR'S REPLY:

Our apologies, Tom. The caption was somehow mislaid during production. Following the 'ban' of Christmas, a few Royalist propaganda pamphlets appeared playing on nostalgia for Christmas past and holding it up as a symbol of the proper social order, where tradition and nobility were respected. This was once such item, printed in London in 1652.

Plenty of reading to do!
#history #nelson
@Richie Arnold

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 37 are:

T Herbert, Leicester
M Tucker, Wiltshire
A Allport, Berkshire

Congratulations! You've each won a signed copy of *Treasures of British History*. Dan and Peter Snow explore the nation's history through 50 of its key documents, using excellent reproductions to describe pivotal moments.

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Bringing the past to life

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TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY



SNAPSHOT

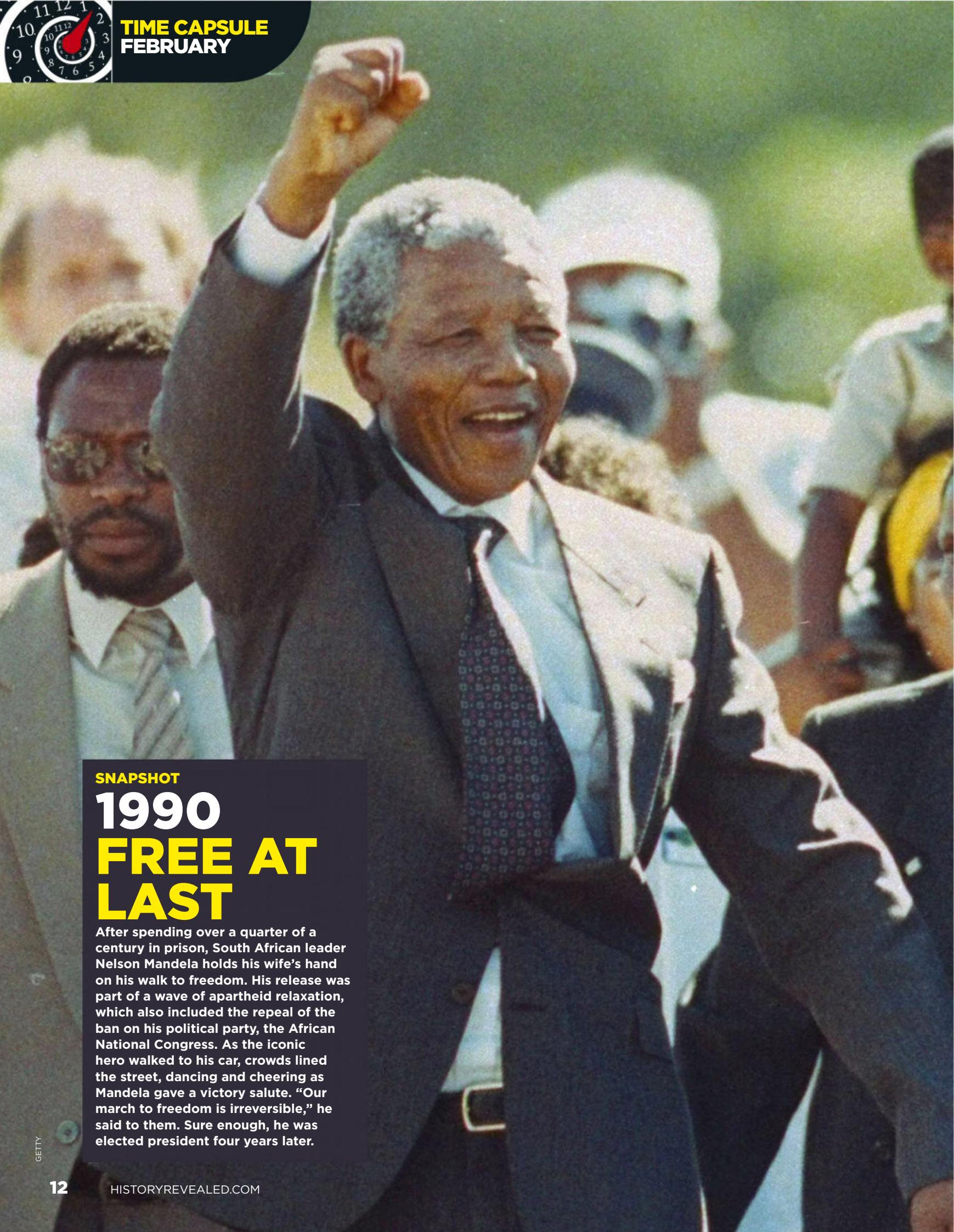
1954 KOREA GIRL

Marilyn Monroe entertains American GIs in Korea. As the war was over, many of those still stationed there needed a morale boost, so the star performed ten shows in four days. Drawing crowds of up to 100,000, Marilyn wore a sparkling blue cocktail dress, and sang some of her greatest hits, including *Diamonds are a Girl's Best Friend*. She claimed that putting a smile on the soldiers' faces was the "best thing that ever happened to me".





TIME CAPSULE
FEBRUARY



SNAPSHOT

**1990
FREE AT
LAST**

After spending over a quarter of a century in prison, South African leader Nelson Mandela holds his wife's hand on his walk to freedom. His release was part of a wave of apartheid relaxation, which also included the repeal of the ban on his political party, the African National Congress. As the iconic hero walked to his car, crowds lined the street, dancing and cheering as Mandela gave a victory salute. "Our march to freedom is irreversible," he said to them. Sure enough, he was elected president four years later.

GETTY





TIME CAPSULE
FEBRUARY



SNAPSHOT

1940 CHANGING STRIPES

During the blackouts of World War II, low visibility made driving quite dangerous. Some farms, including this one in Essex, took to painting white stripes on cows so they could be more easily seen. Though it may look like a low-budget zebra, white marks were the main safety measure introduced after over 1,000 people had died in blackout road accidents. Other things to receive a new coat of paint were kerbs, Tube trains and even policemen.

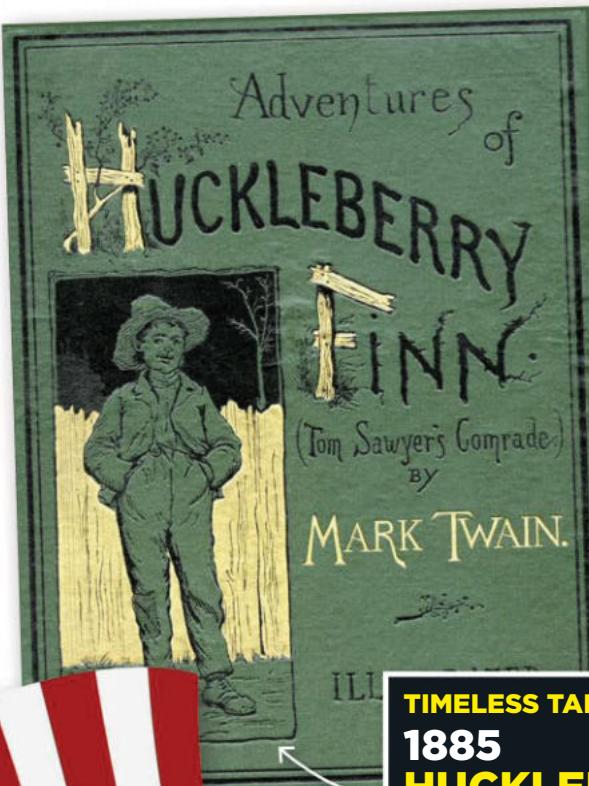




TIME CAPSULE FEBRUARY

"I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **February**



TIMELESS TALE

1885 **HUCKLEBERRY FINN PUBLISHED**

Samuel Clemens, under the pen name Mark Twain, published his **iconic, yet controversial**, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* in the United States.



RIGGED ELECTION?

1825 JOHN QUINCY ADAMS SELECTED AS PRESIDENT

Much to the annoyance of certain voters, the House of Representatives chose the president in the 1824 US election, because **none of the candidates had won a majority**. His opponents accused him of corruption, especially since he had only got **30 per cent** of the vote, compared to Andrew Jackson's 43 per cent.



THE PEOPLE'S CAR

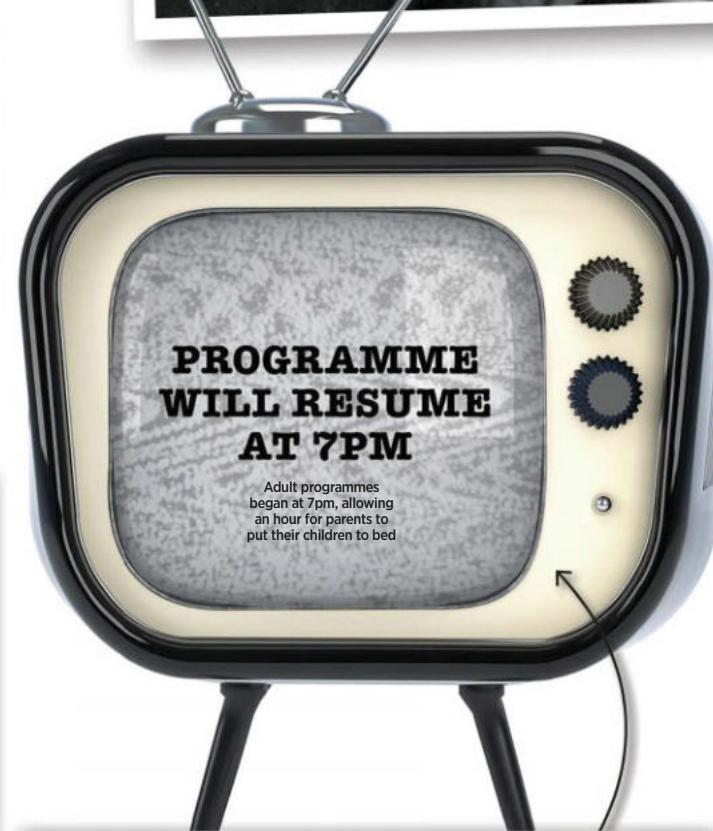
1936 HITLER INTRODUCES VOLKSWAGEN

Love it or hate it, the Volkswagen Beetle was the brainchild of Hitler, announced in February 1936. In one of his drives for popularity, the car was **introduced as a means for everyday Germans to get about**, as vehicles were still very expensive at the time. Following the success of cars such as the Model T, the Beetle was **cheap to produce**, while its friendly, rounded design appealed to a wide range of customers. It has since become the world's bestselling car.



NEW TOY

The Beetle was intended for the **new road network** Hitler had built, and was designed by Ferdinand Porsche.



PROGRAMME WILL RESUME AT 7PM

Adult programmes began at 7pm, allowing an hour for parents to put their children to bed

PUT TO BED

1957 TODDLERS' TRUCE ABOLISHED

Childrens' TV used to only air between 5 and 6pm, and during the following hour, **no shows were broadcast** to allow for their bedtime. Pressure from advert-funded ITV led the government to abolish the truce, saying "It is the **responsibility of parents, not the state**, to put their children to bed".



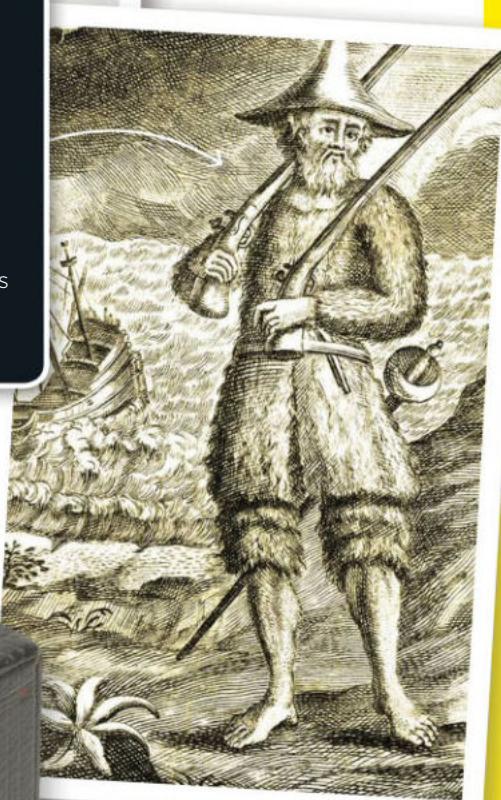
ON SHAKY GROUND AD 62 EARTHQUAKE ROCKS POMPEII

Though not the most famous natural disaster to hit Pompeii, the Roman city was nonetheless **heavily damaged** by the quake, which measured seven on the Richter scale. According to the writer Seneca, 600 sheep perished, owing to the **poisonous gases leaking up from the ground**. Temples were destroyed and the water supply had to be completely rebuilt. Some scientists argue that this event was a precursor to the better-known AD 79 catastrophe.



THE REAL ROBINSON CRUSOE 1709 ALEXANDER SELKIRK IS RESCUED

Determining that he could not stand another minute of his voyage, sailor Selkirk demanded to be left on the nearest land. Unfortunately for him, this was an **uninhabited island off Chile**. For five years he avoided certain death, despite only having a few belongings, and was eventually rescued by two British privateer ships. His experiences **provided the basis for Daniel Defoe's novel** *Robinson Crusoe*.



SNAP 'N' SAVE 1900 BROWNIE CAMERA INTRODUCED

Photography was once the preserve of the wealthy, but at the turn of the century, Kodak released the brilliant Brownie camera. A **simple box camera**, it could "be operated by any school boy or girl", but the key to its success was Kodak's cheap materials – and a **price tag of just \$1**.

"...OH BOY"

February events that changed the world

399 BC SOCRATES' DEATH SENTENCE

The philosopher is sentenced to death for corrupting the minds of Athenian youths.

1587 MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS EXECUTED

After 19 years in prison, Mary, Queen of Scots meets a miserable end when she is beheaded on the orders of Elizabeth I.

1804 FIRST TRAIN REVEALED

Cornish engineer Richard Trevithick unveils his steam engine, which reaches 5mph.

1929 VATICAN GETS INDEPENDENCE

The centre of Catholicism becomes an independent country, after Mussolini signs the Lateran Pact.

1942 INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS

Over 100,000 Japanese-Americans are forcibly relocated to the US interior in WWII, when post-Pearl Harbor paranoia takes hold.

1960 GREENSBORO SIT-IN

The first in a series of peaceful protests at lunch counters by black students is held at a branch of Woolworth's in North Carolina.

1999 CLINTON ESCAPES IMPEACHMENT

Congress votes on whether to fire the US head of state after a scandal. With the Senate tied 50/50, Clinton serves the rest of his term.

AND FINALLY...

When **highwayman Dick Turpin was imprisoned for horse theft** in 1739, he gave the authorities a fake name. His true identity was revealed after a letter he had written from his cell was **intercepted by his old school teacher**, who recognised the handwriting.



TIME CAPSULE
FEBRUARY

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Evening Standard

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FINAL NIGHT EXTRA

Mekay
SHIRTS

MIKAY, LONDON, N.W.1

THE KING DIES IN HIS SLEEP

A peaceful end this morning

The Evening Standard announces with deep regret that the King died early this morning.

The announcement came from Sandringham at 10.45 a.m. It said: "The King, who retired to rest last night in his usual health, passed peacefully away in his sleep early this morning."

With him at Sandringham were the Queen, Princess Margaret and the King's grandchildren, Prince Charles and Princess Anne.

The King was 56. It is 136 days since the operation on his lung. Yesterday he was out rabbit shooting for several hours. To everybody he appeared to be in the very best of health.

To-day he had planned to go out shooting hares. But when gamekeepers went to Sandringham House for instructions they were told: "The shoot is cancelled."

One doctor was called to Sandringham before the announcement of the King's death was made. He was 37-year-old Dr. James Ansell, local man who held the title of Surgeon Apothecary to the Sandringham Household.

News of her father's death was telephoned to Princess Elizabeth, the new Sovereign, in Africa. She decided to fly home immediately.

She is due to arrive at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow and will meet the Privy Council to give orders for Court mourning and the funeral.

By then she will have been proclaimed Queen—at an Accession Council at St. James's Palace at five o'clock this evening.

The story of the King's last shoot was told this afternoon by one of his party, Lord Fermoy.

He said: "Yesterday was one of the loveliest winter days I have ever known in Norfolk.

"It was perfect for shooting and the King was ready to move off soon after 9.30.

"He was in great form. He was a

♦ Back Page, Col. One



This is the picture that first told the people of Britain that all was not well with the King. It was taken on May 3 last year, when the King was driving back to Buckingham Palace after the Festival of Britain dedication service at St. Paul's.

The new Queen flies home to-night

From EVELYN IRONS: Nyeri, Wednesday
Princess Elizabeth heard the news of her father's death 45 minutes after the announcement from Sandringham.

She was told by Prince Philip. A member of her household said: "She stood it very bravely, like a Queen."

Arrangements were made immediately for the Princess and the Prince to fly home to-night.

The news was telephoned to the Royal Lodge by a Nairobi newspaper.

It was decided to withhold it until direct confirmation was obtained from Buckingham Palace.

Palace call

Soon afterwards a direct radio-telephone call came through from the Royal Family.

The call was routed to the Princess through a little country post office in the Kenya countryside.

It took nearly 30 minutes for the call to be properly connected and established from London.

Then the Princess and the Prince left the Royal Lodge here by car and drove to the airfield at Entebbe, where a Dakota of East African Airways waited to fly them to Entebbe, Uganda.

A guard will be maintained night and day.

The funeral is expected to take place early in the following week.

Parliament will be adjourned until after the funeral—probably for ten days or a fortnight.

♦ Page Two, Col. Four

LYING IN STATE NEXT WEEK

At Westminster Hall

The body of the King will be taken to Westminster Hall, probably this week-end.

It will lie in state on a catafalque in the centre of the hall throughout next week, beginning on Monday.

A guard will be maintained night and day.

The funeral is expected to take place early in the following week.

Parliament will be adjourned until after the funeral—probably for ten days or a fortnight.

ONE PROGRAMME ON BBC AND ALL SHOWS CLOSE

Shops clear gay windows

The announcement of the King's death was made on the BBC at 11.15 a.m. Announcer John Snage added: "The BBC offers profound sympathy to her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family."

Then the BBC closed down for the rest of the day except for news, special bulletins, shipping forecasts and gale warnings.

A short service will be broadcast at 9.15 to-night. The grain after sent to cast Or broa gran

Cloudy Moderate 2 w
little rain or
Probably fine.
London 5.27 p.m.

Col. Five

SHY GUY

As depicted in the 2010 film *The King's Speech*, George had a **stammer** that developed from his timid nature in childhood, as he was often overshadowed by his older brother Edward.

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **6 February 1952**, King George VI dies quietly in his bed, beginning Elizabeth II's reign

"HE WAS MY WHOLE LIFE" QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER

Her Majesty's father, George VI, died suddenly in his sleep on 6 February 1952. It was a moment that shocked the nation – cinemas, sports grounds and theatres were closed, television programmes were not broadcast, and even Parliament was adjourned as a mark of respect. However, nobody was more shocked than Princess Elizabeth, who was away in Kenya as part of a tour of the Commonwealth.

King George was a well-liked monarch, but he never expected to possess the throne. That was, until his elder brother Edward abdicated in the midst of a 1936 scandal regarding his relationship with American divorcee Wallis Simpson. A nervous man, George wasn't particularly keen on the idea of becoming king – and all the public attention it would entail – but he didn't have much choice. Two years later, he was thrust into leading the nation during World War II, but his steadfast yet down-to-earth nature won him the hearts of the people.

Privately, however, he was suffering from a number of health problems. Anxiety, exhaustion and lung cancer were all a part of his life as King. Despite this, his friends reported that he had gone to bed at Sandringham House that night with nothing out of the ordinary, but a servant found him dead at 7:30 the next morning. It was later revealed that a blood clot had stopped his heart.

The new Queen Elizabeth, meanwhile, was devastated. She immediately flew home to be with her family and read the Accession Declaration. Aged 25, many were sceptical about her competency, including Prime Minister Churchill, yet she remains Britain's longest-reigning monarch. ☀

BREAKING THE NEWS

It was Philip who told Elizabeth of her father's death, after his private secretary received the **unexpected call**. Despite her grief, Elizabeth is said to have reacted with a **sense of duty**, but later spent an hour alone.



CAUGHT UNAWARES

ABOVE: Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip, admire the view of elephants at the Treetops Hotel, Kenya
RIGHT: The public mourns the loss of their king, as they read the papers

1952 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

10 FEBRUARY India holds its first general election since its 1947 independence, and the incumbent Jawaharlal Nehru (the Congress Party) wins a decisive victory.

18 FEBRUARY Greece and Turkey become members of NATO. The old enemies are seen by the West as buffer nations against Communism in volatile, post-war Southeast Europe.

18 FEBRUARY The SS *Pendleton* is destroyed in a storm off Massachusetts. To survive, its crew use a rope ladder and jump from the sinking stern, in one of the most daring rescues in history.



TIME CAPSULE FEBRUARY

GRAPHIC HISTORY

The iconic board game goes on sale

1935 MONOPOLY IS FIRST PUBLISHED

The game that is loved and loathed in equal measure started out life as an educational tool. Its mastermind was, ironically, an American anti-monopolist called Lizzie Magie, who hoped that the game would demonstrate the negative effects of concentrating land in private monopolies. The Landlord's Game, as she christened it, was published in 1906, and formed the basis of US toy manufacturers the Parker Brothers' bestseller, Monopoly.

\$2 MILLION
THE COST OF THE WORLD'S MOST EXPENSIVE SET,
WHICH IS ENCRUSTED WITH JEWELS AND GOLD

275 MILLION
IN 2010, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THIS MANY
SETS HAD BEEN SOLD SINCE ITS RELEASE

\$20,580

THE PRIZE MONEY FOR THE MONOPOLY
WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP - EQUAL TO THE TOTAL
AMOUNT OF PLAY MONEY IN EACH GAME

3,000

THE WORLD RECORD FOR THE MOST PEOPLE
PLAYING THE GAME AT THE SAME TIME

1 BILLION

THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO
HAVE PLAYED MONOPOLY

35,000

WITHIN A YEAR OF 1935, THIS MANY COPIES
WERE BEING MADE EACH WEEK



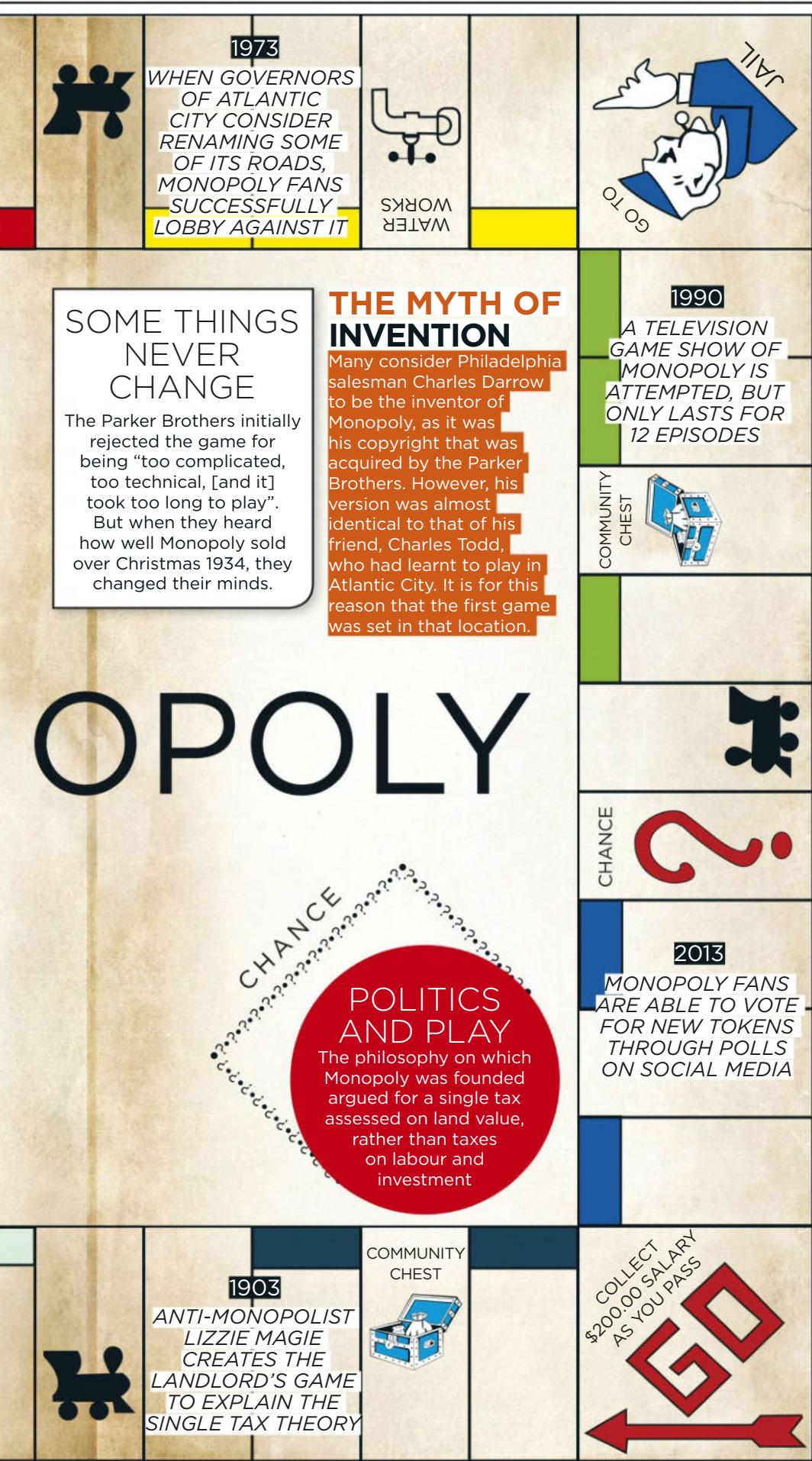
BUSINESS AS USUAL

During World War II, material shortages led to the metal tokens being replaced with wooden pawns

MON

TIMELINE OF THE GAME

It started life as a means to promote an economic policy. Now, Monopoly is one of the world's most-played board games, frustrating players in 43 different languages



THE PIECES

The Original Six



Added in 1935 & 1936



New in the 1950s



Added since 1999



REJECTED





WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

The end of a centuries-old dynasty, and a new start for the ancient island nation

1867 MEIJI BECOMES EMPEROR OF JAPAN

A teenage emperor is crowned, beginning a crucial period of Japanese development and relations with the Western world

The 14-year-old Crown Prince Mutsuhito of Japan became the 122nd emperor in February 1867. In this tumultuous period of Japanese history, Emperor Meiji's accession was part of a chain of events that finally ended the country's over-200-year period of 'sakoku' – or total isolation.

Japan had long been a fragmented nation, with clan rule dominating the regions. Eventually, the shogun (a military dictator) united the country. He held the real power, while the emperor was just a figurehead. The samurai warriors, originally hired by the rich as protectors, formed a new, powerful class, working for the shogunate. The years between 1600 and 1867 were known as the Tokugawa period, and ushered in an era of peace and stability.

But this period of political calm came at a price. Tokugawa implemented the sakoku policy, meaning that nobody was allowed in or out, a harsh response to increasing fears of Spanish/Portuguese colonisation. Indeed, the only European influence allowed was the Dutch trading post in the port of Nagasaki.

This strict system lasted until the arrival of the US in 1853. Commodore Matthew Perry came with frigates and over 1,500 men, startling the Japanese and

intimidating them into signing the Convention of Kanagawa, which permitted the Americans to trade with Japan more freely. A few years later, Britain, France and Russia made similar arrangements, bringing down both the isolation policy and the Tokugawa shogunate.

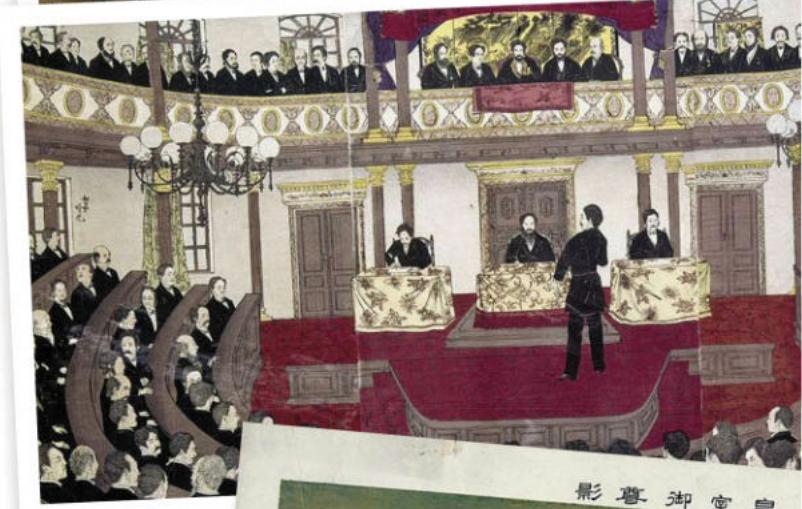
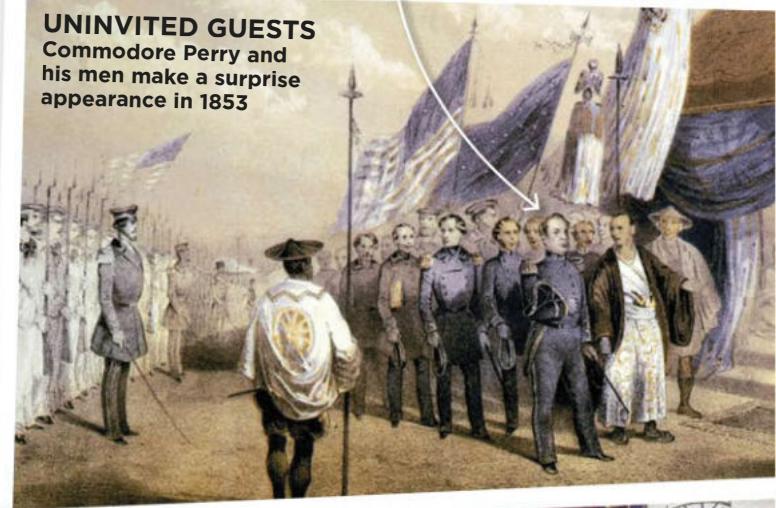
The shogunate returned power to the Imperial government, and Mutsuhito ascended the throne, changing his name to Meiji, meaning 'enlightened rule'. His first reform (introduced in 1868) was the five-article Charter Oath, promising the lower classes more influence and promoting European teachings. However, the actual power of the Emperor himself didn't change, and the real rulers were a group of bureaucratic samurai, displeased with sakoku and yearning to become more Western.

That they did, introducing a written constitution modelled on those of continental Europe. A larger army was built, based on the Prussian military. The desire to be the dominant power in the region meant that the country needed to prove itself, so wars were successfully waged with China in 1894, and notably with Russia in 1904. The Meiji period demonstrated that Japan, once a reclusive and immobile country, had truly become an international force to be reckoned with. ☀

ABSENT INVADER

Perry is credited with opening up Japan, but he wasn't there for long. He spent most of his trip lurking on the Asian seas, staying only a few weeks at a time on Japanese soil. He still managed to complete a book on the expedition.

UNINVITED GUESTS
Commodore Perry and his men make a surprise appearance in 1853



A NEW AGE
ABOVE: Emperor Meiji, seated on a red throne, attends the first meeting of the Japanese parliament
RIGHT: The Imperial Family wear Western and traditional dress



FIT FOR A KING

An 1880s photograph of the Emperor in typical Japanese regalia

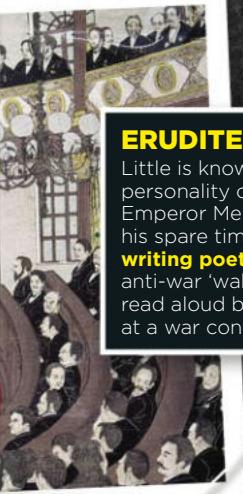
ALL DRESSED UP

The Emperor Meiji is shown wearing a kimono. Adorned on formal occasions, the design of these garments remains unchanged for centuries. Ironically, **Meiji actively encouraged people to don Western clothing.**



ERUDITE EMPEROR

Little is known about the personality of Mutsuhito, Emperor Meiji. However, in his spare time, **he enjoyed writing poetry**. One of his anti-war 'waka' poems was read aloud by his grandson at a war conference in 1941.





THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

A brutal murder spree in the Scottish Highlands, signifying the beginning of the end for the clan system

1692 THE MASSACRE OF GLENCOE

A political chess game in England resulted in one of Scotland's darkest moments, leading to the death of 78 MacDonalds

Eerie screams echoed through the Glencoe valley in the early hours of a chilly February morning. Villagers fled for their lives, into the Highland frost, as soldiers massacred the Macdonald men in droves. These innocent folk paid the heavy price of misplaced loyalties and ancient rivalries, as their clan had been selected to make an example of what would happen to Scots who dared disregard their new overlords.

ROAD TO UNION

Although Scotland was not officially united with Britain in 1692, it was well under the control of the monarchy in London. Four years beforehand, the Glorious Revolution – the overthrow of King James, a Catholic king with Scottish heritage – had firmly cemented the hold of England over Scotland. However, the king who replaced James, Dutch Protestant William of Orange, was unpopular in the Highlands. The clans living there still retained their loyalty to King James, and were firm supporters of the Jacobite cause. As the years went by, their hope of restoring him to the throne dwindled,

**“It is for the good of the country
that these miscreants be cut off,
root and branch”**

Major Duncanson, on behalf of the King, in the order delivered to Captain Campbell

as James's exile in France grew longer. Eventually, in August 1691 William of Orange offered the hostile clans an ultimatum. Either they could swear their allegiance to him by New Year's Day 1692, or face serious retributions.

The MacDonald clan of Glencoe was hesitant. Their leader, Alasdair MacDonald, otherwise known as Maclain, was an old-school chief, very much set in his ways. He waited until the very last day to take the oath. After reaching his local magistrate to swear allegiance, he was turned away and redirected to a more senior authority at Inveraray. This was deep into enemy Campbell territory, 60 miles away. But the clock was ticking.

MacLain's journey was troublesome, to say the least. Deliberately detained by his enemies, and hindered by poor wintery weather, it took three days to get there. Upon arrival, he found that the person he was looking for was revelling in New Year festivities with his family, so MacLain waited another three days for him to return. The oath was finally taken, and although it was late, the larger-than-life chieftain rode home thoroughly believing that all was well.

Little did he know that down in London, his enemies were plotting against him. The Secretary of State over Scotland, John Dalrymple, was a Protestant from the Scottish Lowlands who thought that Highlanders were backwards, and an obstruction to union with England. He was secretly hoping that the MacDonalds would refuse the oath, giving him a reason to take action against them. A senior member of the enemy Campbell clan teamed up with Dalrymple sensing an opportunity to exact revenge for all the sheep theft and raids MacLain had committed.

ENEMIES OF THE STATE

Though MacLain had signed the oath, Dalrymple and his allies persuaded the King that it was

STABBED IN THE BACK

STABBED IN THE BACK
The order was issued by the man
who helped MacLain take the oath.



DRIVEN TO MURDER

Robert Campbell's lavish lifestyle landed him in a pile of debt - which he hoped to pay off using his reward for the massacre



NOT FORGOTTEN

The monument, built in 1883, features a Celtic cross. Every year on 13 February, **wreaths are laid** for the victims.

REMAINS OF THE DAY

A monument to the victims stands in the village of Glencoe, overlooking the lake



UNDER DURESS

The order demanded that the soldiers should "put all to the sword under seventy", threatening Captain Campbell with losing his job, and even being tried for treason, if he refused.

invalid, because it was late. They convinced him to sign a document to exterminate the Glencoe MacDonalds, claiming there were thieves hiding there.

The man entrusted with carrying out the deed was Captain Robert Campbell, a man desperate to pay his gambling debts. He and his Campbell men arrived at Glencoe peacefully, under the pretext that they were there to collect taxes. In the tradition of Highland hospitality, the residents gave the troops shelter. Maclain himself was connected to the Captain by marriage, so it was obvious that he should be billeted in the chief's home.

KILLING FIELDS

For almost two weeks, the soldiers lived, dined and socialised with the MacDonalds. Some have suggested that the men, including a few of higher rank, were unaware of the true purpose of the visit. The order to begin the massacre arrived on the night of 12 February 1692, commanding the soldiers to kill all the men of the clan at 5am the next morning. Maclain was killed as he got out of bed, and another 37 men were slaughtered in the chaos. The entire village was destroyed, leaving many homeless and unprotected from the elements, causing the death of a further 40 women and children.

The British government attempted to shift the blame for the massacre, using the

involvement of the Campbells to claim that it was simply retribution for the MacDonalds' crimes. The Scottish government, however, conducted an inquiry. Under Scots law, this was a 'murder under trust', a more heinous crime than any other. The verdict found that the soldiers, if they knew the clan to be innocent, ought to have disobeyed their orders. Some did. A few historians argue that the late arrival of the hundreds of men due to block the exit routes was deliberate, as they did not want to participate in such a horrid event. Two lieutenants even broke their swords, and a few found ways to subtly warn their hosts, giving them time to gather supplies.

Tragically, the perpetrators of the massacre were never brought to justice. The King was exonerated for his part in the massacre, and the main blame laid upon Dalrymple, who escaped prosecution. Captain Campbell was also implicated, but never imprisoned, dying in poverty a few years later. The gruesome killing has truly become infamous, forming the basis of many TV scenes, and centuries' more animosity between Campbells and MacDonalds worldwide. ◎



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Is the centuries-old distrust between the Campbells and MacDonalds justified?

email: editor@historyrevealed.com

HISTORY

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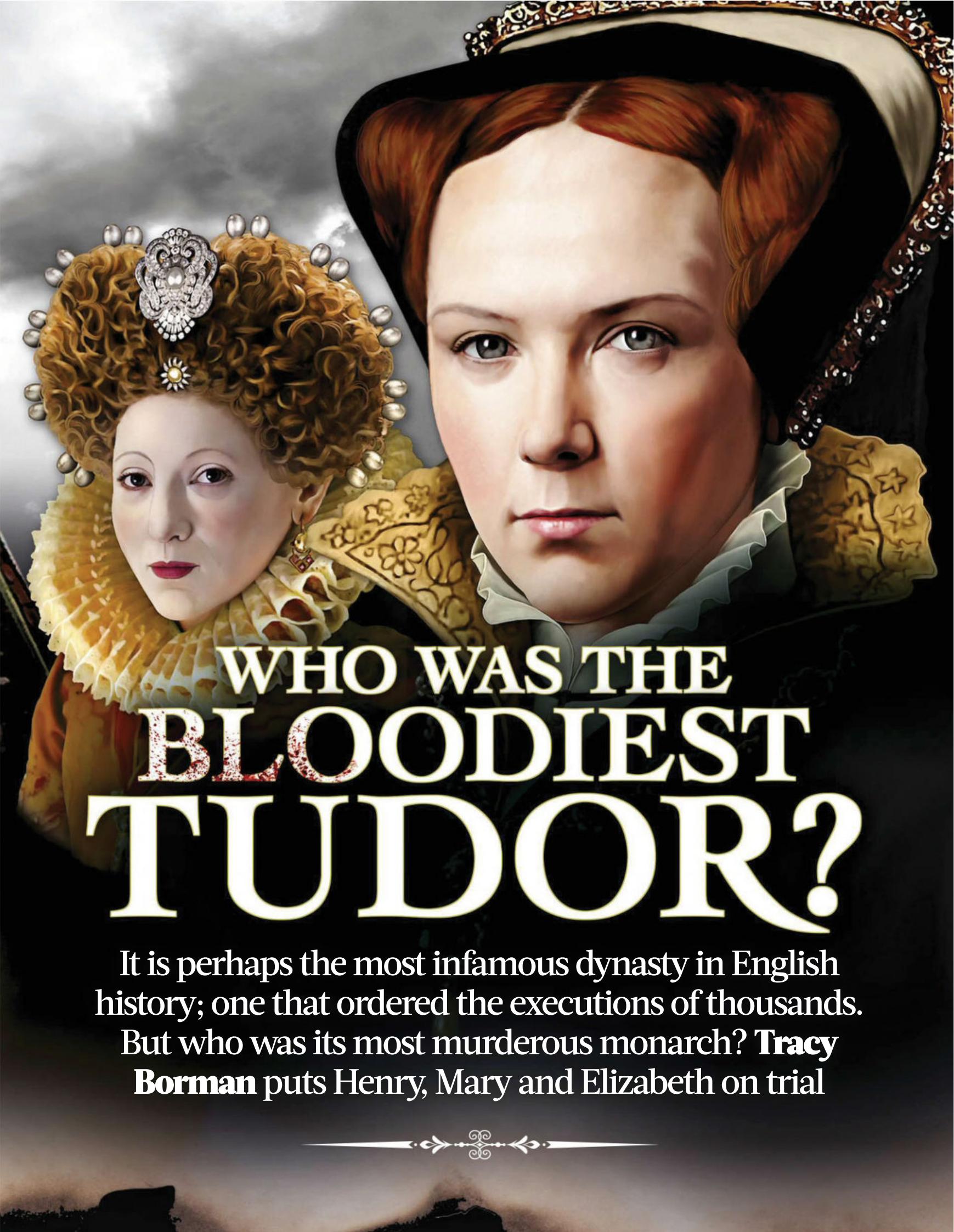
COVER STORY
WHO WAS THE
BLOODIEST TUDOR?



ILLUSTRATION: JEAN-MICHEL GIRARD/WWW.THE-ART-AGENCY.CO.UK, GETTY X1

HONOUR & HERESY

Both Catholics and Protestants suffered at the hands of their Tudor monarchs



WHO WAS THE BLOODIEST TUDOR?

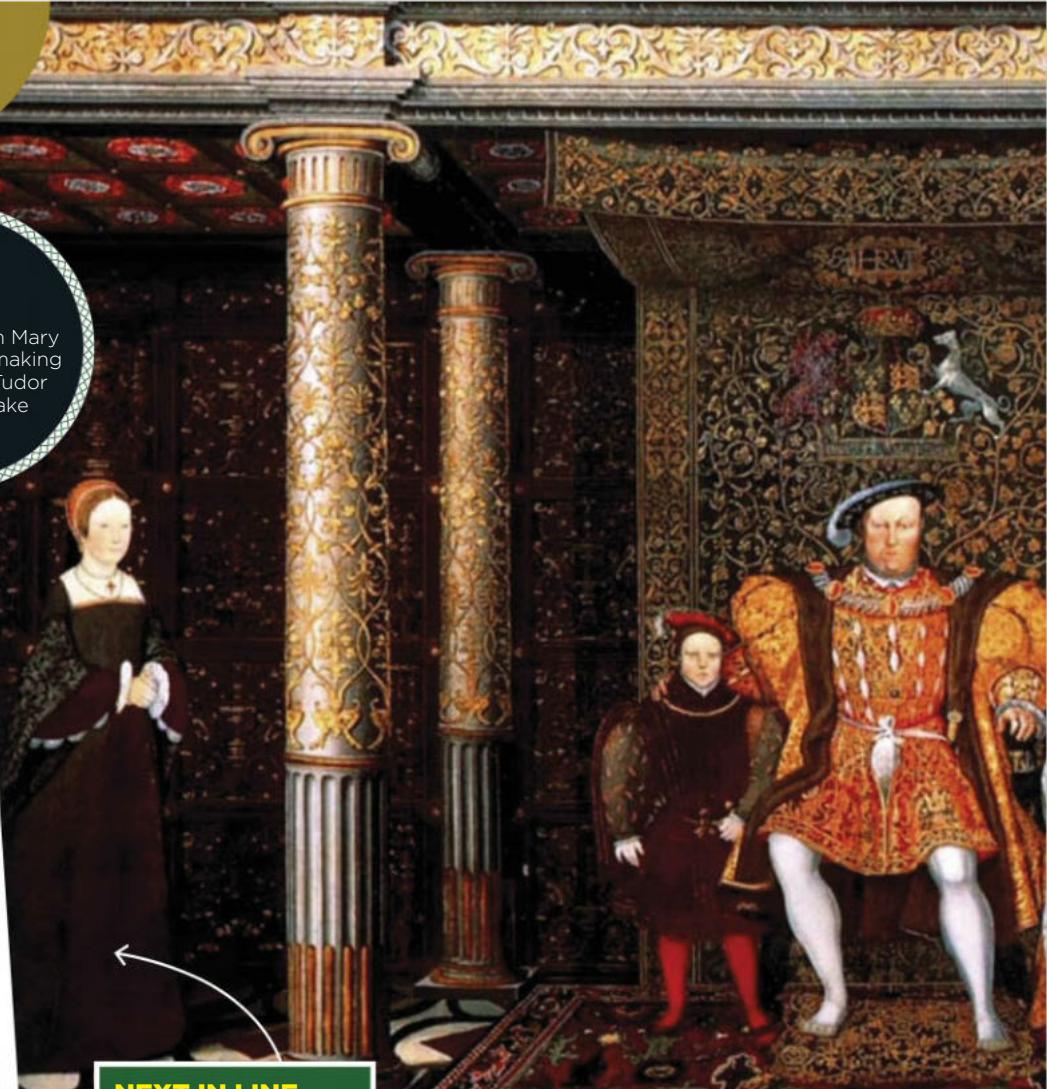
It is perhaps the most infamous dynasty in English history; one that ordered the executions of thousands. But who was its most murderous monarch? **Tracy Borman** puts Henry, Mary and Elizabeth on trial



BLOOD ON HER HANDS
Hundreds died due to Mary's obsession with returning England to the Roman Catholic faith

37

The age at which Mary became queen, making her the oldest Tudor monarch to take the throne



NEXT IN LINE

Following **Edward's early death**, and the brief coup that led to **Lady Jane Grey** being installed as queen, Mary rallied her supporters and **claimed the throne**.

Mary I is not the best known of the Tudors. Her brief reign, and that of her brother Edward, tend to be overshadowed by the looming presence of her father, Henry VIII, and his more famous daughter, Elizabeth I. If Mary is referred to at all, then it is as 'Bloody'. It is certainly true that her obsession with returning England to the Roman Catholic faith led her to send hundreds of Protestants to the flames. But was she really as bloody as her nickname suggests, especially when compared to the other Tudors? Was there more to her than the serious and intensely pious woman who has attracted little attention or sympathy? Scratching beneath the surface of this stereotypical version reveals a very different queen – and woman – to the traditional pantomime villain of history.

At 4am on 18 February 1516, Catherine of Aragon, Henry VIII's first wife, was delivered of a daughter, Mary. The

child might not have been the son that the King so craved, but she was at least healthy – and given Catherine's experience of childbirth, that was something to be thankful for.

If Henry had known that Mary would be the only child to survive from his first marriage, he might have dispatched with Catherine sooner. As it was, although he delighted in his newborn daughter, his thoughts were firmly focused upon begetting a son, and quickly. One child was not enough to show for seven years of marriage, and Henry needed a son to pass his crown to.

Although her sex had been a disappointment, Mary was raised with all of the care and luxury expected for a royal princess. She learned the typical courtly skills of music, dancing and riding, and was tutored by the celebrated humanist, Juan Luis Vives. Mary, then Henry's cherished only child, grew into an attractive and accomplished young girl and Henry proudly showed her off to visiting ambassadors, who all

praised her virtues. Gasparo Spinelli, the Venetian Secretary in London, described her long red hair "as beautiful as ever seen on a human head", with a "well proportioned" figure and "pretty face... with a very beautiful complexion". He also told of how the young princess "much beloved of her father" had danced with the French ambassador, "who considered her very handsome,

"Mary's world fell apart when her father annulled his marriage to her mother"

and admirable by reason of her great and uncommon mental endowments".

As the daughter of the King of England, Mary was a great prize in the international marriage market, and from an early age was courted by a number of impressive foreign suitors. But at the age of 17, her world fell apart when her father had



TUDOR DYNASTY

Henry VIII was King of England from 21 April 1509 until his death in 1547. Left of Henry is Edward, to his right is Jane Seymour, his third wife. Far left is Mary and far right is her half-sister Elizabeth

his marriage to her mother annulled so that he could marry Anne Boleyn. At a stroke, Mary was reduced from a princess to a mere 'lady' and was removed from the order of succession. In vain, she railed against the woman whom she and her ally, the Imperial ambassador Eustace Chapuys, called "the concubine". But Anne failed where Mary's mother had: she gave Henry only a daughter, Elizabeth.

KIND AND MATERNAL

Mary was both a kind and maternal young woman and, after Anne's fall, she took pity on her half-sister. As well as urging her father not to forget his younger daughter, she also bestowed thoughtful little gifts on the young girl, aware that the regular supply of luxurious clothes and other adornments from her mother, Anne Boleyn, had ceased abruptly. In 1538, for example, she gave Elizabeth a box embroidered with silver thread. The following year, she employed William Igrave, her father's embroiderer, to make her six-year-old sister "a coat of crimson satin, embroidered with gold".

Anne Boleyn's execution initially seemed to transform Mary's fortunes. She was summoned to court by her father, who, according to Chapuys, "made much of her" and gave her "many

THE NEW RELIGION

German reformer Martin Luther's radical ideas took hold in the 16th century, becoming known as Protestantism

CATHOLIC OR PROTESTANT?

Henry's actions had deadly consequences when Mary took the throne

The 16th century witnessed unprecedented upheaval in the religious beliefs and practices both in England and across Europe. Henry VIII's desire for an annulment from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, sparked religious turmoil in his kingdom because in order to secure it he had to reject papal authority and make himself head of a new Church of England. But by the time of Henry's death, England was still a Catholic country. Only during the reign of his son, Edward, and later his younger daughter Elizabeth, did the kingdom fully adopt the new Protestant ideas that were sweeping across Europe. Mary's short reign was sandwiched in between the two, and she temporarily restored England to the Roman Catholic fold. But the burning of the Protestant 'heretics' evoked widespread revulsion and paved the way to a more tolerant religious future for the kingdom.

The Reformation in Europe had really got underway with the publication of the German reformer Martin Luther's *95 Theses* in 1517. These criticised many of the practices of the Roman Catholic church, notably the sale of indulgences, which reduced the time spent in purgatory. Luther's radical ideas soon took hold and became known as Protestantism. They were developed further by the likes of John Calvin and Huldrych Zwingli, who sought the true teachings of God from the gospel, rather than through the intercession of priests. One of the most divisive issues surrounded the Eucharist. The Catholics argued that the bread and wine were transformed into Christ's body and blood during the ceremony, whereas the Protestants affirmed that it was more symbolic. As the century progressed, each religious camp developed more radical sects, which intensified the hostility between them.

A CHURCH DIVIDED

Luther's *95 Theses* attacked the Catholic church's corrupt practice of selling 'indulgences' to absolve sin, sparking the Protestant Reformation, which split the church in two.



COVER STORY WHO WAS THE BLOODIEST TUDOR?

jewels belonging to the unjust Queen". But if Mary thought that she would now be automatically restored to her place in the succession and given back the title of princess, she was mistaken. Henry had no intention of revoking the annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon after all the religious and political upheaval that it had caused. He persisted in trying to force Mary to accept her illegitimate status.

At first, Mary refused to give in, determined to honour her mother's memory. Even Henry's most skilled minister, Thomas Cromwell, failed to persuade her, and in exasperation declared: "To be plain with you, I think you the most obstinate woman that ever was." The Dukes of Norfolk and Sussex were sent to demand Mary's submission, and when she continued to resist, they brutally told her that "If she was their daughter, they would beat her and knock her head so violently against the wall that they would make it as soft as baked apples."

Resolute and principled though she was, Mary was not entirely devoid of political awareness and, submitting to the persuasions of Chapuys, who urged her to push home her advantage and be restored to the King's favour, she reluctantly agreed to acknowledge that her parents' marriage had been invalid and her father was the Supreme Head of the Church. She was said to be deeply

aggrieved ever after at what she saw as a betrayal of her beloved late mother.

When Henry VIII's third wife, Jane Seymour, gave birth to a healthy son, Edward, in 1537, Mary's chances of inheriting the throne seemed distant once more.

Again, though, her strong maternal instinct won out over any resentment that she might have felt against this new sibling. She showed her little brother every kindness and sent him a succession of gifts. Even when Edward became king and began to put into practice his Protestant beliefs, which were anathema to Mary, she continued to show him every courtesy and respect.



COINING IT
Commemorative shilling for the 1554 marriage of Philip of Spain and Mary I of England

"Although a female ruler was seen as undesirable, Mary was the true heir"

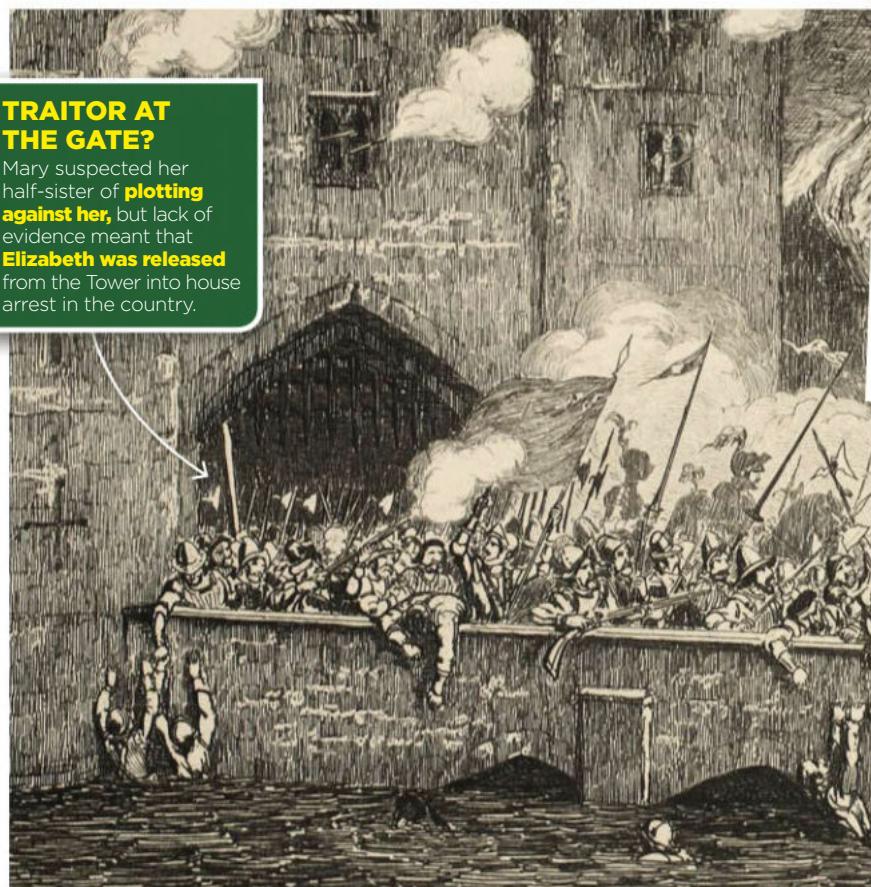
But Edward would reign for just six years, before succumbing to tuberculosis in July 1553. After a brief coup that led to Lady Jane Grey being installed as queen, Mary rallied her considerable body of supporters and claimed the throne, prompting a wave of popular rejoicing. There were street parties across the capital and lively celebrations throughout the realm. Although it was seen as undesirable, to say the least, to have a female ruler – the first in more than 400 years – as the eldest surviving child of Henry VIII, Mary was the only true heir in the eyes of her subjects.

DETERMINED TO WED

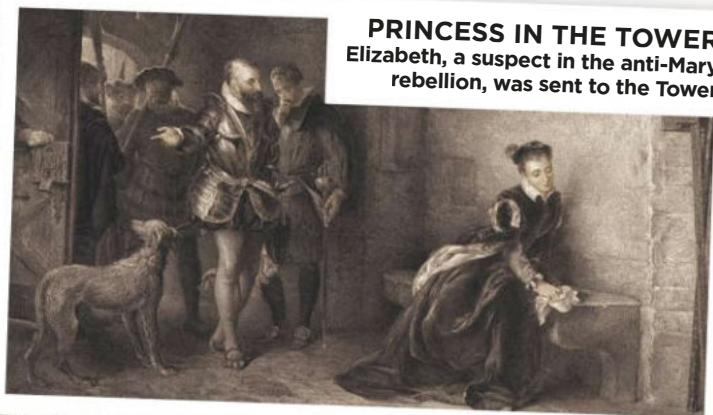
The popular rejoicing proved shortlived, however. Mary soon expressed her determination to marry Philip of Spain, and the wedding took place in July 1554. The anti-Spanish feeling that followed was overwhelming and, in terms of Mary's authority as queen, disastrous. Already, there had been a rebellion against it, led by Thomas Wyatt. Mary's own sister, Elizabeth, was suspected of involvement and only narrowly escaped with her life after a spell in the Tower.

TRAITOR AT THE GATE?

Mary suspected her half-sister of plotting against her, but lack of evidence meant that Elizabeth was released from the Tower into house arrest in the country.



ALAMY X1; BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X2; GETTY X3



PRINCESS IN THE TOWER
Elizabeth, a suspect in the anti-Mary rebellion, was sent to the Tower

NOT IN MY NAME
Soldier and conspirator Thomas Wyatt led a revolt against Mary in Elizabeth's name



TUDOR TYRANT

MAIN: Henry had people executed not because they threatened the monarchy, but simply because they failed to do what he wanted
BELOW: Victims included Elizabeth's mother, Anne Boleyn, his second wife



Tudors on trial

HENRY VIII

'Bloody' sits better with Henry's name when you consider the thousands slaughtered at his command

Mary may have the reputation as the bloodiest of the Tudors, but it was her father, Henry VIII, who sent more men and women to their deaths than any other member of the dynasty. Thanks to the contemporary records being patchy and inconsistent, it is impossible to quantify exactly how many people were put to death at his orders. Estimates vary wildly from a few thousand to as many as 72,000.

Henry's break with Rome and marriage to Anne Boleyn sparked the first big wave of executions. His chief minister Thomas Cromwell devised the Oath of Supremacy, which affirmed the validity of his second marriage, as well as his position as Head of the Church of England. Many hundreds refused to take it, including – most famously – Thomas More, former Lord Chancellor and close friend of the King.

As Henry grew ever more paranoid and tyrannical during the last ten years of his reign, the Tower of London was crowded with the terrified subjects who had been imprisoned at his orders. He did not flinch from sending even those closest to him to the block – including two of his wives.

What makes Henry VIII the most 'bloody' of the Tudors is not just the number of his victims, but his motivation in putting them to death. Whereas his father, Henry VII, and his children, Mary, Edward and Elizabeth, confined their personal vengeance to those who had either raised or supported a rebellion, or threatened the stability of the realm in some other way, Henry had a staggering number of people executed for little more than their failure to bend to his personal will. Thus, for example, Thomas Cromwell went to the block on trumped up charges of treason, none of which would have been proved if Henry had bothered with a trial; and the real reason that Anne Boleyn was executed was her failure to give Henry a living male child, rather than her supposed adultery.

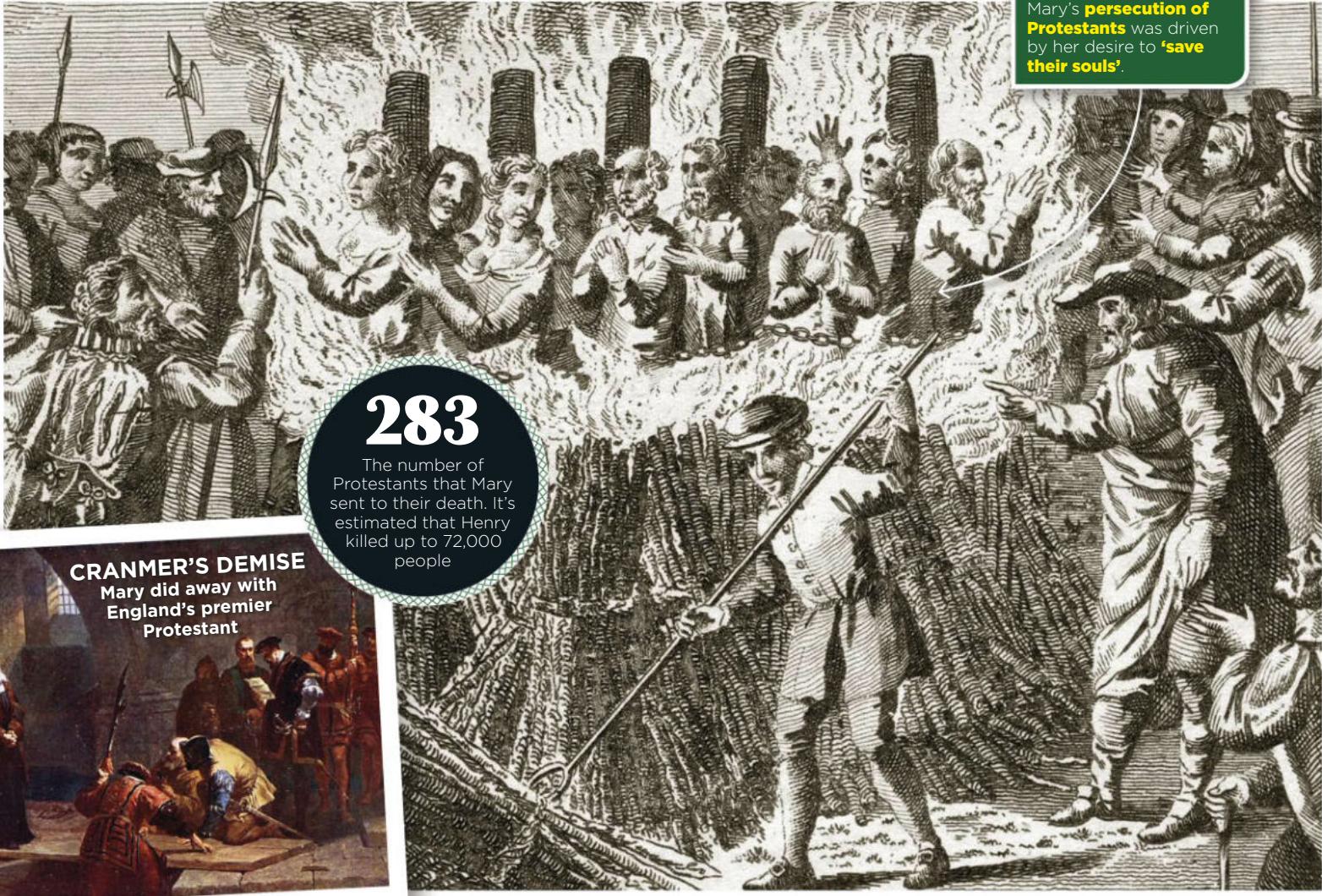


CHOPPING BLOCK

When former Lord Chancellor **Thomas More** refused to take an oath affirming Henry's position as Head of the Church, **the King ordered his beheading**.

**ETERNAL
DAMNATION**

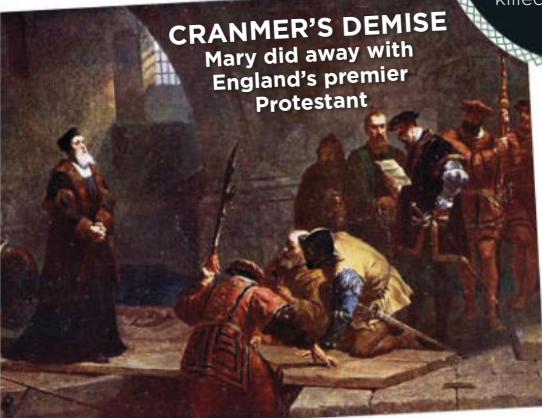
Mary's persecution of Protestants was driven by her desire to 'save their souls'.



283

The number of Protestants that Mary sent to their death. It's estimated that Henry killed up to 72,000 people

CRANMER'S DEMISE
Mary did away with England's premier Protestant



Mary's growing unpopularity had another cause. A devout Roman Catholic, she had abhorred her father's Reformation and the Protestant reforms of her brother Edward and, as soon as she became queen, she declared it her most urgent priority to restore England to the papal fold. Her first parliament overturned her brother Edward's religious reforms, and her husband persuaded a later parliament to abolish Henry VIII's religious laws too. A reconciliation with the papacy soon followed. Driven on by an evangelising zeal, Mary ordered increasingly drastic measures in order to bring any dissenters to heel, not flinching from burning those subjects who persisted in their 'heretical' beliefs.

The executions began in February 1555 and continued until the end of Mary's brief and bloody reign, resulting in the deaths of 283 Protestants – including the former Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer. The victims of her persecutions were lauded as martyrs. Their fate sealed Mary's reputation as the bloodiest monarch in history.

But while there is no doubting the severity of her treatment of those whom she regarded as heretics, Mary acted out of conscience, not brutality. Blinded by her own faith, she genuinely believed that she was saving her subjects from

HELL FIRE
Ten Protestants at Lewes, Sussex, burn at the stake

serious and cruel woman. As she entered London for the first time as queen, the crowds who had gathered to welcome her noticed that she appeared distant and aloof. In fact, Mary was far from aloof, but was naturally introspective and awkward in company. She lacked her father's charisma and charm, and that of her half-sister Elizabeth.

"Mary's reputation as the bloodiest monarch in history was sealed"

eternal damnation by bringing them into the Roman Catholic fold.

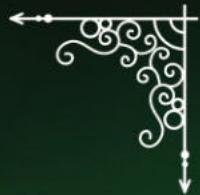
The Protestant burnings go a long way towards explaining the reputation that Mary has suffered ever since, but there are other causes. Mary's physical appearance contributed to the view that she was a

IF LOOKS COULD KILL

A small, thin woman, the turmoil and ill health that Mary had suffered for much of her adult life had aged her prematurely. Her appearance was not helped by the fact that she had lost nearly all of her teeth in her 20s. Among her most noticeable features were her eyes, which Mario Savorgnano, the Venetian ambassador, described as so piercing that they "inspire, not only respect, but fear, in those on whom she fixes them". In fact, Mary's tendency to stare intently at people was due more to her severe short-sightedness than an intention to intimidate. She also possessed a gruff, manly voice, which Savorgnano reported was "rough and

Tudors on trial

ELIZABETH I



Her long reign was punctuated by conspiracies and assassination fears. Elizabeth, however, was up to the job

Elizabeth I may have a reputation as a tolerant and moderate queen, but she did not flinch from putting rebellious subjects to death. Fears for her security mounted after Pope Pius V issued a bull of excommunication against her in 1570. This encouraged her Catholic subjects to rise against her and led to numerous plots and conspiracies. Many of these aimed to place the captive Mary, Queen of Scots on the throne. In the end, Elizabeth was persuaded to put her rival to death, but this did little to quell the Catholic threat, and Elizabeth continued to be plagued by the fear of assassination.

Like her father, Elizabeth grew bloodier during the later years of her reign, when the rise of an extreme branch of Catholicism, known as Jesuitism, inspired a rash of new conspiracies. Thanks to Elizabeth's excellent spy network, most of the plotters were arrested and thrown into the Tower. They included Edmund Campion, who before being executed at Tyburn on 1 December 1581, gave a defiant warning to Protestant England: "Touching our Society, be it known unto you that we have made a league... cheerfully to carry the cross that you shall lay upon us and never to despair your recovery while we have a man left to enjoy your Tyburn, or to be racked with your torments, or to be consumed with your prisons."

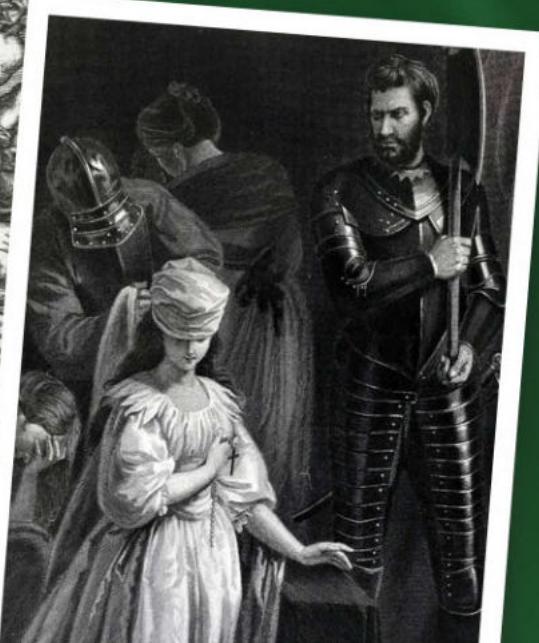
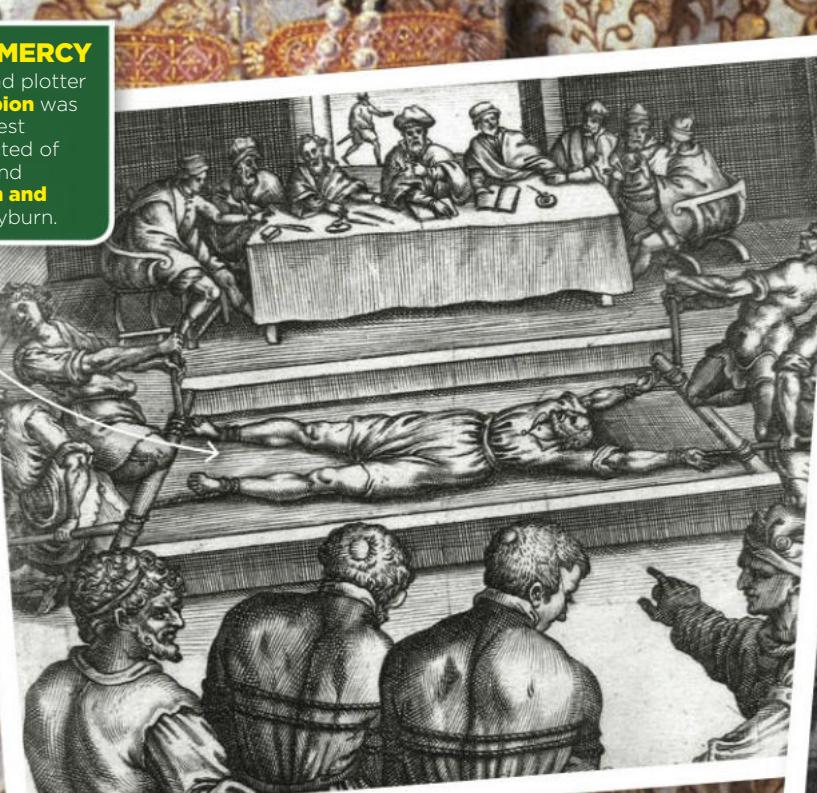
Campion was one of about 130 priests executed for religious treason in Elizabeth's reign. A further 60 of their lay supporters were also put to death. If Elizabeth was less bloody than her sister and father, however, it is interesting to note that she employed torture more than in any other English reign. She might have been a "weak and feeble woman", but she evidently had the "heart and stomach" that were needed to defend her throne.

BATTLE FOR THE CROWN

MAIN: Elizabeth I, who was queen from 1558 to 1603, was the last Tudor monarch. BELOW: Mary Stuart, briefly Queen of Scotland, was executed at Fotheringay Castle in 1587 on Elizabeth's orders. Her Roman Catholic beliefs were seen as a threat to the crown

SHOW NO MERCY

Jesuit priest and plotter **Edmund Campion** was arrested by priest hunters, convicted of high treason, and **hanged, drawn and quartered** at Tyburn.





WEDDED BLISS?
Philip of Spain and Mary I of England married in 1554. Neither her politicians nor the public approved

FAMILY PLANNING

Mary knew that to prevent her Protestant half-sister Elizabeth from succeeding her, she needed to marry a Catholic and produce an heir to secure a Catholic succession.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE

A female ruler with a Spanish Catholic husband? It was all too much for the English people. And, while Mary was besotted with Philip – the dashing heir to the Spanish throne – her feelings weren't reciprocated. He sought the marriage merely for political and strategic gains

As soon as her coronation was out of the way, Mary made it clear that her first priority was to find a husband. Although her councillors assumed that she would consult them on such a weighty matter as marriage, Mary had already made up her mind. As with her faith, so her choice of husband was inspired by her mother's homeland. He was Philip of Spain, son of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V.

Already inclined to favour Philip because of his Spanish blood, Mary fell madly in love with him upon first seeing his portrait. She refused to listen to the vociferous opposition from her council, who feared that England would become

a mere satellite of the mighty Spanish Empire. Neither did she appreciate the strength of feeling among her xenophobic people, who were reluctant enough to accept a female ruler, let alone one who was married to a Spaniard. "The English... are most hostile by their nature to foreigners", remarked Savorgnano, the Venetian ambassador. When the marriage settlement was agreed in January 1554, it immediately sparked uprisings across much of the kingdom.

Upon meeting his English wife for the first time, Philip himself was a good deal less enamoured than she was of him and remarked that Mary was rather older than

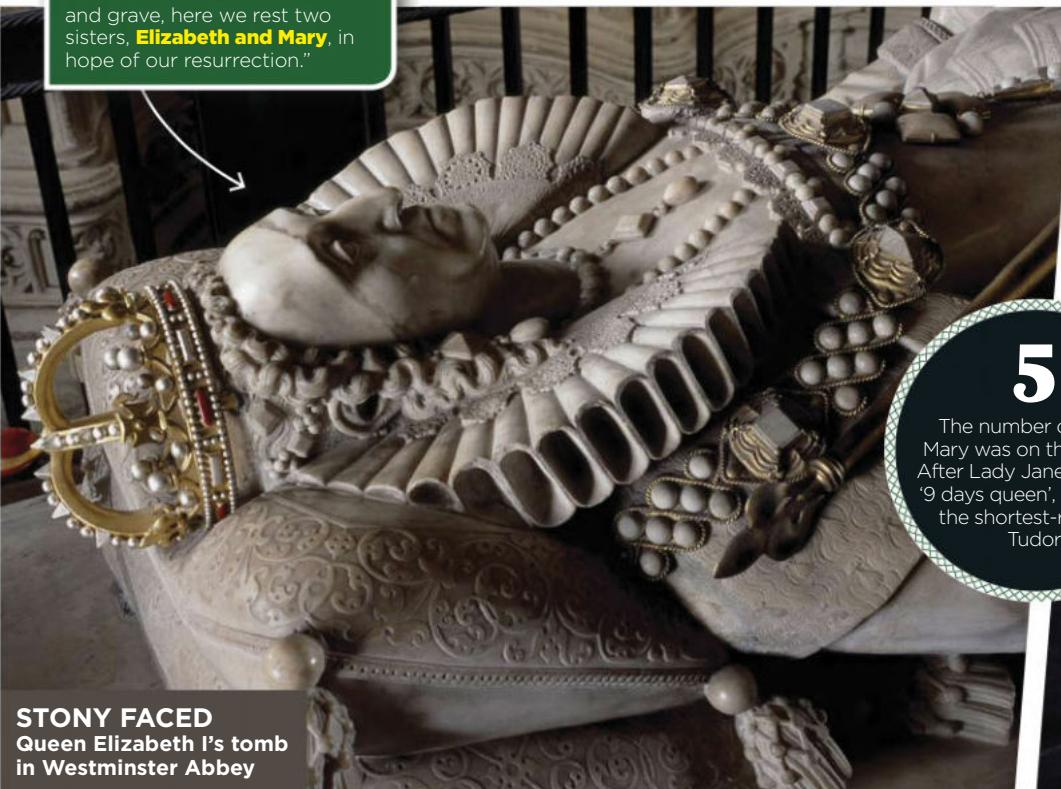
he had been led to expect (she was 11 years his senior). But this was a marriage of politics, not passion and the wedding went ahead on 25 July. The next day, Philip confided to an attendant that his new wife was "no good from the point of view of fleshly sensuality".

Philip spent much of their four year marriage abroad. True, he had pressing business to attend to, but it was clear that he found his wife repellent and took far more of an interest in her younger half-sister Elizabeth. When he heard of Mary's death in November 1558, he expressed only "reasonable regret". It was a poor reward for her unwavering devotion.



WHAT LIES BENEATH?

Elizabeth was buried beside her half-sister Mary. The tomb reads: "Consorts both in throne and grave, here we rest two sisters, **Elizabeth and Mary**, in hope of our resurrection."



STONY FACED

Queen Elizabeth I's tomb
in Westminster Abbey

UN-MERRY MONARCH
Queen Mary I
endured a life
marked by
tragedy and
heartbreak

5

The number of years
Mary was on the throne.
After Lady Jane Grey, the
'9 days queen', Mary was
the shortest-reigning
Tudor



loud, almost like a man's", which did little to enhance her appeal.

But the private Mary was very different from her unfortunate public persona. One of her favourite companions in her privy chamber was her female jester, Jane Cooper, known as 'Jane Fool'. Jane had been the jester of Henry VIII's last wife Katherine Parr and may also have served Anne Boleyn. In common with other 'fools' of the period, Jane probably had learning difficulties. Mary was extremely fond of her and treated her kindly, giving her many valuable clothes and shoes. Jane repaid her with loyalty and served her royal mistress for the remainder of her reign.

AVID GAMBLER

Another indication of Mary's lighter side was the fact that she was an avid gambler and loved to play cards and board games. It was a preoccupation that had developed in childhood, and it remained one of her chief sources of delight and recreation throughout her adult life. She also kept several pets, including a parrot and a spaniel, both of which had been given to her as gifts by members of the court.

Like her father, she was fond of masques and plays, and her abiding love of music provided much-needed relief from the concerns of state. She also loved to provide entertainments and feasts for her court. One Spanish visitor claimed that she spent more than 300,000 ducats a year on her

"The 'intercessions for expectant mothers' page was stained with tears"

table and that she and her court "drank more than would fill the Valladolid river".

Mary deserves sympathy as a tragic queen, not just a bloody one. Her love for Philip of Spain was not reciprocated and he made little secret of the fact that he found her distasteful. But he did his duty because, just a few weeks into their marriage, Mary believed herself to be pregnant. Admittedly, she had many of the symptoms – her stomach had started to swell, she had ceased to menstruate and she was sick in the mornings. As tradition dictated, she entered her 'confinement', a month-long period of seclusion before a royal birth. Yet, after many weeks of waiting, she eventually had to admit defeat. It had been a phantom pregnancy. The humiliation of returning to public life with no heir to show for her long confinement must have been unbearable.

To make matters worse, the same thing happened two years later. This time,

though, only Mary believed that she was really pregnant. Others whispered that the swelling of the Queen's stomach was due to a 'tympany', or tumour. This was almost certainly the case – Mary's mother had died of stomach cancer.

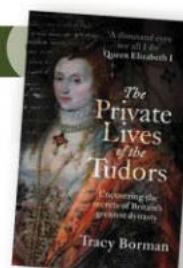
Early in the morning of 17 November 1558, having heard her final Mass, Mary slipped from a life that had been marked by tragedy and heartbreak. Among the personal effects that Mary left was a book of prayers, with a page devoted to intercessions for expectant mothers. It was stained with tears.

As everyone clamoured to welcome the new queen, Elizabeth, few seemed to care for the passing of the woman who has – unfairly – been remembered only as 'Bloody Mary'. ☩

GET HOOKED

READ

Tracy Borman is an author and historian, specialising in the Tudor period. Her latest book is *The Private Lives of the Tudors* (Hodder & Stoughton, 2016).



WHAT DO YOU THINK?
Is it unfair that Henry VIII's eldest daughter is remembered as 'Bloody Mary'?
email: editor@historyrevealed.com



The greatest defeat

Winston Churchill called it the worst disaster and the largest capitulation in British military history. **Julian Humphrys** looks at how the Japanese seized Malaya and Singapore

FLAGGING SPIRITS
Brigadier Newbigging carries the Union flag to the surrender. It was later taken by Major Wild (left) and hidden until the end of the war.

The four British officers made for an incongruous sight as they walked to the temporary headquarters that the Japanese had set up in the new Ford factory in central Singapore. Escorted by diminutive Japanese soldiers and clad in long baggy shorts, they carried a Union flag and a white flag of surrender. It was 15 February 1942, and their commander, Lieutenant-General Arthur Percival, was about to sign the document confirming what Prime Minister Winston Churchill would later call the worst disaster and the largest capitulation in British military history.

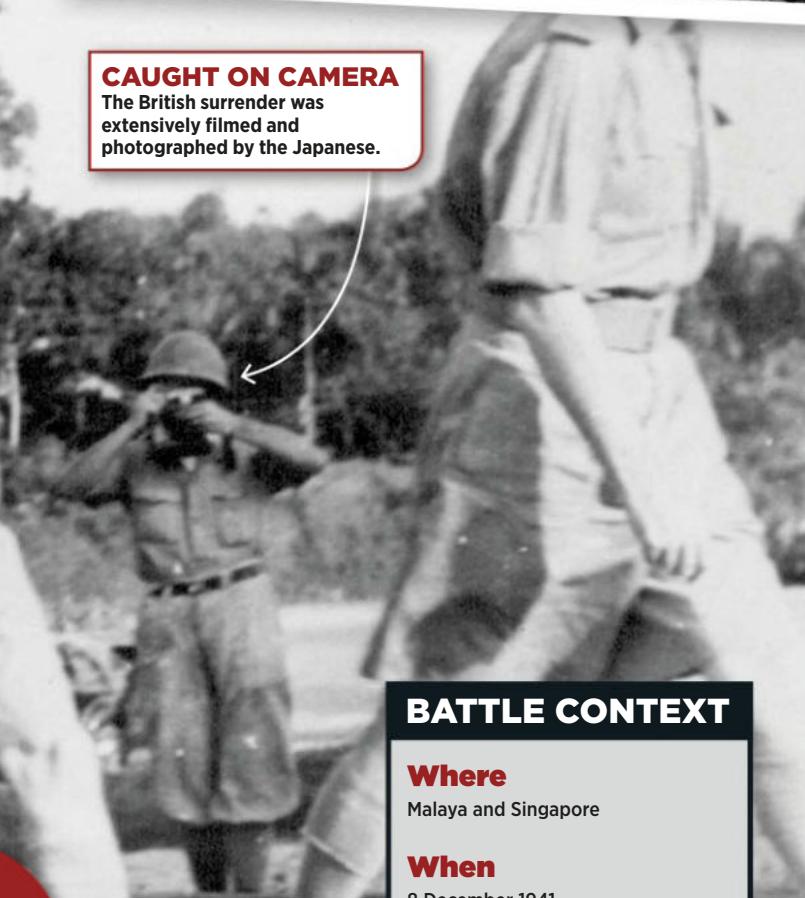
HUMILIATION

MAIN: British senior commanders march off under escort to negotiate the surrender of Singapore RIGHT: Plumes of smoke rise above a bombed Singapore



CAUGHT ON CAMERA

The British surrender was extensively filmed and photographed by the Japanese.



130,000

British, Indian and Australian troops were captured in the campaign

Malaya's rubber plantations and its rich reserves of tin made it one of the British Empire's most valuable possessions, and a key target for the Japanese when they entered World War II in 1941. At its southern tip lay the island of Singapore, which had been acquired by Stamford Raffles for Britain's East India Company in 1819, and become a full British possession five years later. Britain considered Singapore, which they dubbed 'the Gibraltar of the East', a vital strategic base, and in the twenties they constructed a formidable defensive system, including five colossal naval guns, all designed to deter an attack by sea. Little was done to defend the

landward side of the island, for the British reasoned that anyone attacking Singapore from the mainland would first have to fight their way through hundreds of miles of impenetrable jungle, rubber plantations and swamps.

TAKING ADVANTAGE

Faced with the need to defend Malaya as well as Singapore, the British put their faith in the RAF, and constructed a number of airfields in the country. The problem was that there simply weren't enough planes to fly from them. Large numbers of aircraft couldn't be left in Malaya

waiting for an invasion that might never happen while Britain was fighting for its life against Nazi Germany. As a result, instead

of the 500 planes deemed necessary for the defence of Malaya, the British began the campaign with just 158, and a large number of these were obsolete. Within days of invading Malaya, the Japanese won complete air supremacy, and as they advanced southwards, it was they and not their British enemies who benefited from the airfields that the latter party had built.

Even though they outnumbered the Japanese, the ground troops, Indian, Australian and British, that Percival had at his disposal were

BATTLE CONTEXT

Where

Malaya and Singapore

When

8 December 1941 – 15 February 1942

Why

Japanese invasion of Malaya

Who

British Empire (Lieutenant-General Percival): 140,000 men, 246 aircraft

Japan (General Yamashita): 70,000 men, 568 aircraft, 200 tanks

Losses

British: 8,000 killed, 130,000 prisoners

Japanese: 9,700 killed and wounded

Result

British surrender, Japanese conquest of Malaya.

also a cause for concern. The best officers and NCOs had been taken from his Indian regiments for service against the Germans and Italians, while many of his Australian troops had received little training. Finally, the loss of HMS *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* (see box, p42) deprived the British of naval support and enabled the Japanese to operate almost at will along the Malayan coast.

Only the most talented generals would have had a chance of surmounting these problems. Unfortunately for the British, their commander wasn't one of them. There was no doubting Percival's personal bravery – he had demonstrated that in World War I – and he was certainly hard-working, but as a general he had some serious flaws. He lacked the ability to react quickly to rapidly changing circumstances, was averse to taking risks, and was totally devoid of the drive and charisma needed if he was to inspire those under his command to put up a decent fight.

It is perhaps inevitable that when analysing why it lost Malaya and

Singapore, Britain has focussed on its failings of planning, leadership and fighting ability. All these undoubtedly played their parts in the ensuing catastrophe, but it would be a mistake to belittle the remarkable achievements of the Japanese commander, General Tomoyuki Yamashita,

and the troops he led.

While Percival was insipid, Yamashita was inspiring, and the men he commanded – written off by the British as poor physical specimens who would stand no chance against a 'proper' army – turned out to be experienced, resourceful and filled with a fanatical will to win.

IN RETREAT

The Japanese landed in Thailand and north-eastern Malaya on 8 December and, supported by aircraft and Ha-Go tanks, they pushed south down the main roads through the jungle – contrary to British expectations. Whenever they encountered resistance, they sent troops off the roads into the jungle and rubber plantations to outflank the defenders who, finding themselves under fire from



SWORD OF THE RAJ

The majority of the troops under Percival's command were from the Indian Army

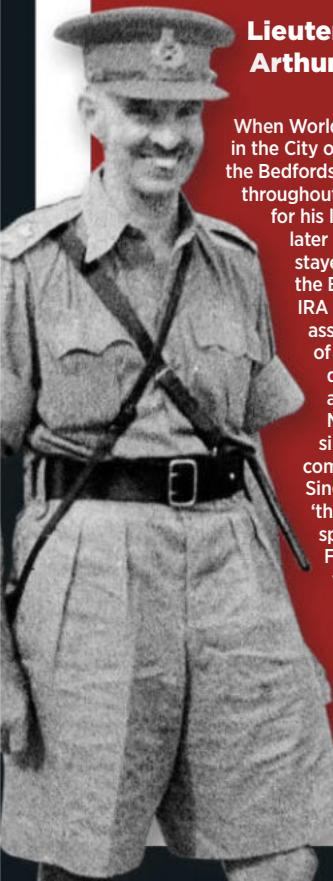
the trees around them, would fall back to a new position further south. The Japanese would follow, many of their infantry riding on confiscated bicycles to maintain the momentum of the advance, and the whole process would be repeated. Retreat soon became a habit, and on 11 January, the Japanese entered Malaya's capital, Kuala Lumpur, which had been abandoned by the British. As they pushed on into Johore, the southernmost Malayan province, the Japanese were temporarily held up by determined Australian



BIG GUN
Artillerymen clean the barrel of a 15-inch gun in place to protect against naval attack

Lieutenant-General

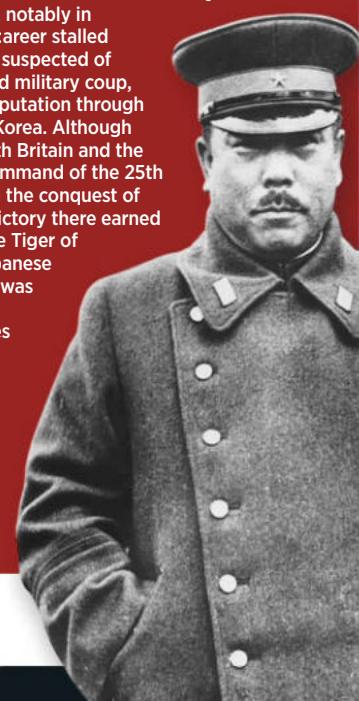
Arthur Percival (1887-1966)



When World War I broke out, Percival left his job in the City of London and was commissioned into the Bedfordshire Regiment. He served with them throughout the war, was awarded a Military Cross for his leadership on the Somme, and was later wounded. When the war ended he stayed in the Army. Although he fought the Bolsheviks in North Russia and the IRA in Ireland, where he survived two assassination attempts, he spent most of the inter-war years in a series of desk jobs. As a result, when he arrived as General Officer Commanding in Malaya, he'd had no combat experience since 1922, and no experience of higher command in war. After surrendering Singapore, Percival, who was nicknamed 'the rabbit' on account of his buck teeth, spent the rest of the war as a prisoner. Freed in August 1945, he attended the Japanese surrender ceremony on board the USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay and then the surrender of his old nemesis, Yamashita. After the war, he became an active campaigner for the welfare of his fellow prisoners of war.

Tomoyuki Yamashita (1885-1946)

Yamashita became a soldier because he wasn't considered bright enough to become a doctor like his father. Between the two world wars, he held a series of military and diplomatic posts, notably in Europe. Yamashita's career stalled in 1936, when he was suspected of involvement in a failed military coup, but he restored his reputation through service in China and Korea. Although he'd opposed war with Britain and the USA, he was given command of the 25th army and tasked with the conquest of Malaya. His brilliant victory there earned him the nickname 'the Tiger of Malaya'. After the Japanese surrendered, Yamashita was tried by a US military tribunal for war crimes relating to massacres and atrocities in the Philippines. Although these had been carried out without his knowledge or approval, he was found guilty and hanged in 1946.



THE RABBIT AND THE TIGER



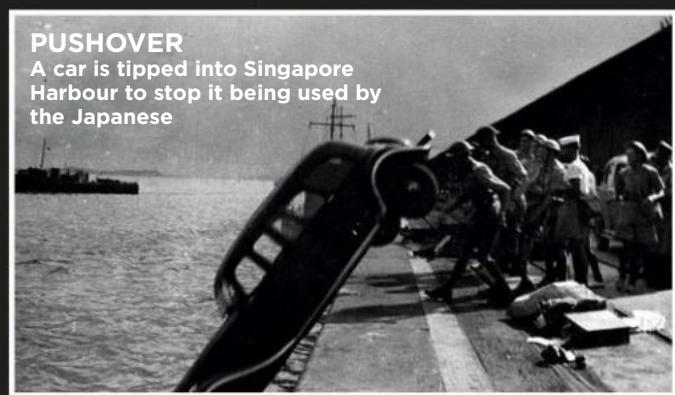
THE MALAYA CAMPAIGN

The Japanese landed in Thailand and north-east Malaya on 8 December 1941. Then, supported by light tanks, they pushed rapidly south on the main roads, capturing the country's key airfields. Many of their troops rode bicycles to maintain the speed of their advance. Whenever they encountered British resistance, they moved into the jungle to outflank them and force them to retreat.

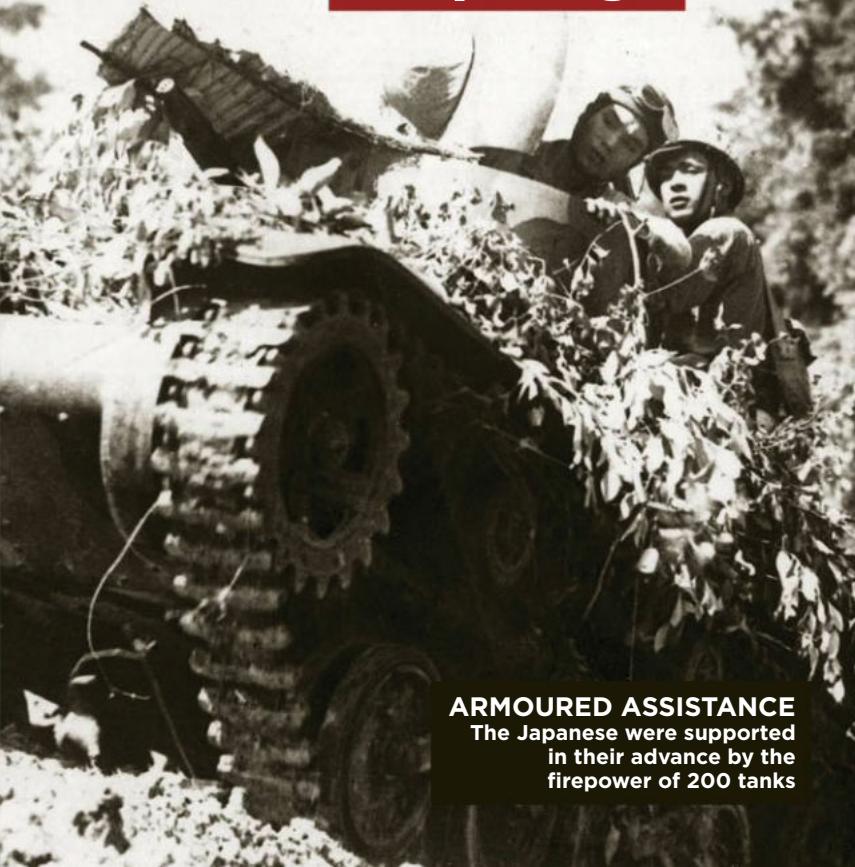


PUSHOVER

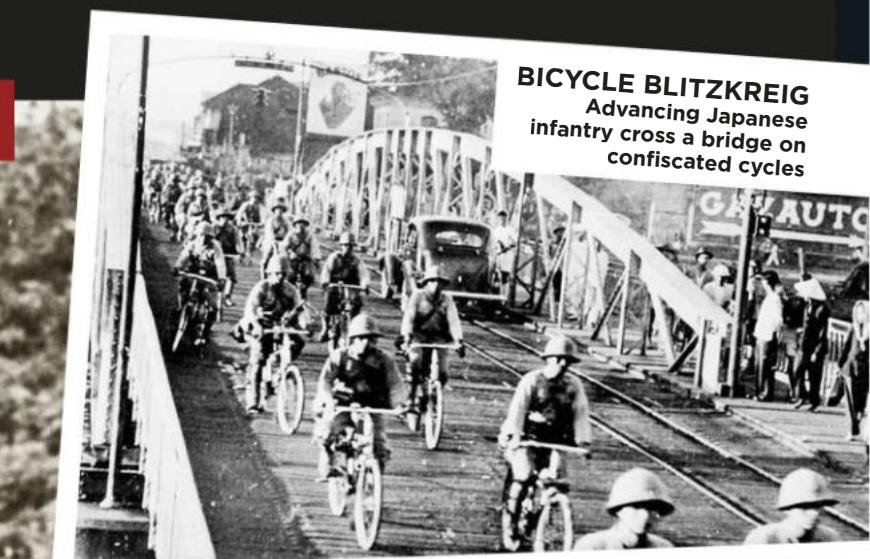
A car is tipped into Singapore Harbour to stop it being used by the Japanese



“While Percival was insipid, Yamashita was inspiring”



ARMOURED ASSISTANCE
The Japanese were supported in their advance by the firepower of 200 tanks



BICYCLE BLITZKREIG
Advancing Japanese infantry cross a bridge on confiscated cycles



UP IN FLAMES
As Japanese bombs rain down on the city, a fire crew tackles a blaze in Singapore

resistance around Gemas. After bitter fighting, which saw the destruction of the young and inexperienced 45th Indian Brigade and the subsequent massacre of 145 wounded Australian and Indian soldiers, the Japanese advance resumed. On 31 January, Percival pulled his remaining forces back across the Straits of Johore into Singapore, and ordered the partial destruction of the causeway linking the island with the mainland.

At the cost of 5,000 casualties, Yamashita had taken 50,000 prisoners and conquered Malaya in just seven weeks. It had been a stunning victory, but Yamashita was worried; his supply lines were overstretched, Singapore still wasn't taken and he was running short of ammunition. What's more, with just 30,000 men at his disposal, his forces were still heavily outnumbered, even if many of those in Singapore weren't front-line troops. Even so, he was determined to finish the job. While the Japanese air force rained bombs down upon the virtually defenceless city, he ordered a massive artillery bombardment of the British, Indian and Australian positions along the north side of the island. It used up much of his remaining ammunition, but Yamashita reasoned that as well as softening up the defenders, it would lead them to believe that he was stronger and better supplied than he actually was. It's often said that a key reason for the fall of Singapore was the fact that its mighty naval guns could only



CAPITULATION

ABOVE: Members of the Suffolk Regiment are held at gunpoint

RIGHT: General Yamashita demands unconditional surrender

fire out to sea. In fact, four out of the five guns could, and did, fire inland. The problem was that they fired the wrong kind of shells, ones designed to punch a hole in the armour plate of a warship, not cause casualties among men on the ground.

On the evening of 8 February, with Yamashita looking on from a tower in the Sultan of

fall on the north-east side of the island, Percival had spread his troops all along the northern coast. Many were simply too far away to influence the battle. By dawn, over 20,000 Japanese troops were ashore. On 10 February, Churchill ordered: "There must at this stage be no thought of saving the troops or sparing the population. The battle must be fought to the bitter



across the island, showing little mercy to soldiers and civilians alike. The worst atrocity occurred at the Alexandra Hospital, where the Japanese massacred 320 staff, nurses and patients. Conditions for the million or so people trapped in Singapore city were by now appalling. Many of the buildings had been reduced to rubble, water supplies were failing, and the whole city stank of rotting corpses. On 15 February, as the Singapore Treasury began burning its banknotes, and vehicles were pushed into the harbour to prevent them from falling into enemy hands, Percival, who was unaware that the Japanese were down to just a few hours' worth of ammunition, finally surrendered.

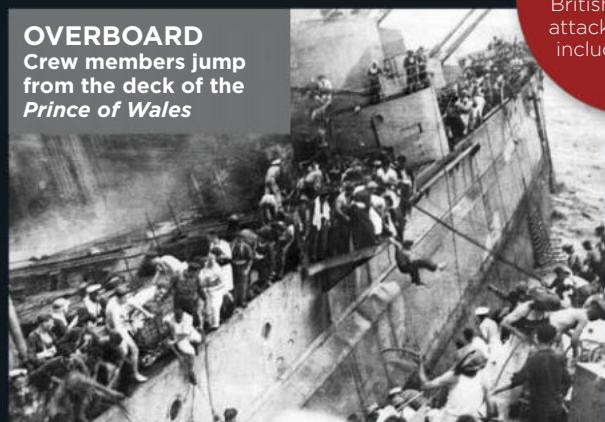
Singapore would endure three-and-a-half years of occupation. The Japanese themselves admitted

killing 5,000 of its Chinese inhabitants; the actual figure was probably ten times as high. Meanwhile, a further 80,000 prisoners-of-war joined those who'd been captured in Malaya. The fall of

'Fortress Singapore' had been a devastating blow to the British Empire and, arguably, one from which it never recovered. ◎

840

British died in the attack on Force Z, including Phillips



OVERBOARD
Crew members jump from the deck of the Prince of Wales

DISASTER AT SEA

On 8 December, hoping to intercept the Japanese invasion fleet north of Malaya, Force Z put out to sea. Consisting of the modern battleship *Prince of Wales*, the elderly battlecruiser *Repulse* and four destroyers, it was a powerful flotilla but it lacked one key component - air cover. *Indomitable*, the aircraft carrier that was supposed to join it had run aground shortly before sailing east. It's doubtful that the antiquated British aircraft in Malaya could have done much to help them, but they were never put to the test.

In a vain bid to avoid detection by maintaining radio silence, Force Z's commander Admiral Tom Phillips refused to call for their help. On 10 December, Force Z was returning to Singapore after failing to locate the Japanese when it was attacked by over 80 enemy planes. Both *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* were sunk by torpedo bombers in a devastating blow to British morale.

GET HOOKED

Find out more about the battle and those involved

VISIT

Learn more about the fall of Singapore and the fates of those taken prisoner at the Imperial War Museum, London. www.iwm.org.uk

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IN THE FAMILY

King Stephen (*left*) fought for his son to inherit the crown, but it passed instead to his cousin's son, Henry (*right*)





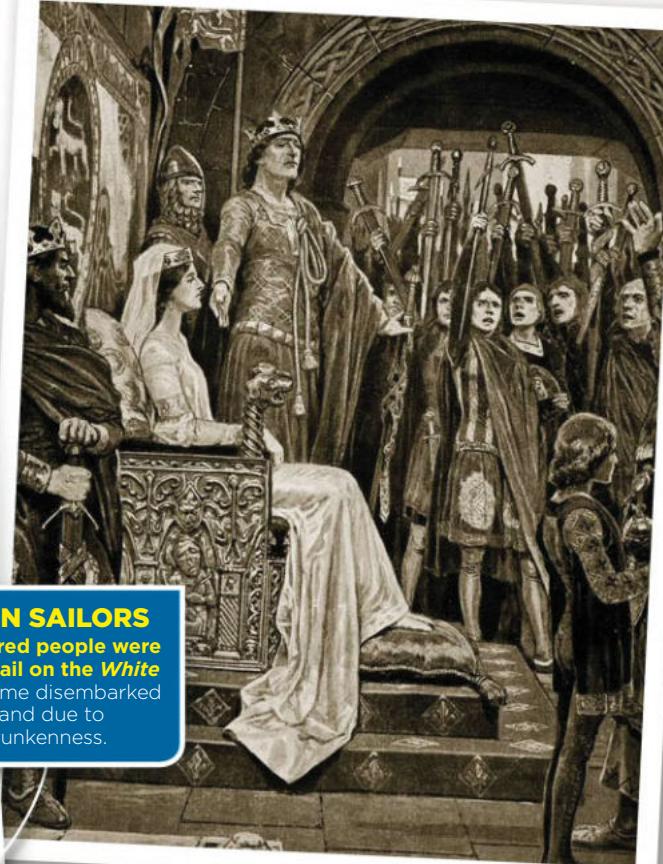
GAME OF THRONES

When King Henry I's son died in a tragic sinking, England descended into anarchy, as his daughter and nephew squabbled for the crown. **Carl Watkins** uncovers the story of England's medieval civil war



DRUNKEN SAILORS

Three hundred people were due to set sail on the *White Ship*, but some disembarked just beforehand due to excessive drunkenness.



ALL AT SEA

LEFT: King Henry I mourns the death of his son aboard the *White Ship*
ABOVE: Henry proclaims his daughter Matilda as his successor

other contenders to make a move on the throne. Among a number who could stake a claim, it was Stephen of Blois who moved fastest.

Like Matilda, he was a grandchild of William the Conqueror. Favoured by Henry I, he had risen to become one of England's greatest barons and had married well too, to Matilda of Boulogne. Luck had saved him from the wreck that claimed William Adelin. He was due to sail with the Prince, but was driven ashore by a fortuitous bout of diarrhoea just before the ship slipped anchor. Now, 15 years later, Stephen relied on judgment more than luck as he mounted a coup. Travelling first to London, he won over the citizens who acclaimed him as king, and then he rushed to Winchester, seizing a royal treasury filled by his thrifty predecessor. He showed some steel too. He hanged plunderers and put others in chains. Stephen

wanted to look like the strongman who could save the realm from disorder, so it made sense for the barons to back him. And at first they did.

Matilda's cause seemed lost. But when Stephen was tested, as all new kings were, he faltered.

In 1136, a rebel baron, Baldwin de Redvers, shut the castle of Exeter up against the King. After a long siege, and at the very moment that surrender seemed likely, Stephen chivalrously let the garrison go, even allowing them to keep their arms and armour. What was meant to be magnanimity looked like weakness. In the far west and the far north

O ne night in the November of 1120, a ship sailed from Barfleur on the coast of Normandy carrying William Adelin, the son and heir of Henry I of England. The ship struck a submerged rock and – as panic-stricken voices cried out in the frosty air – she went down with almost all hands, Prince William among them. The sinking was a tragedy for the King, who collapsed in grief when the news was finally broken to him, but it also set in motion a political crisis. Henry had no other legitimate male offspring, and – as soon became plain – even married to a new young wife, Adeliza of Louvain, would be unable to father any more. So, in an unprecedented step, he looked to his daughter, Matilda, to be his successor.

She had married while young, to the German emperor, and had been widowed young, only to be married once again, this time less exaltedly to a handsome young count, Geoffrey of Anjou. Matilda was strong-willed and proud, never

shedding the title of Empress, and though she commanded fierce loyalty from some, her second marriage spelled trouble. There was long-standing tension between Normandy and Anjou, and a worry among Norman barons that Geoffrey might rule through his wife.

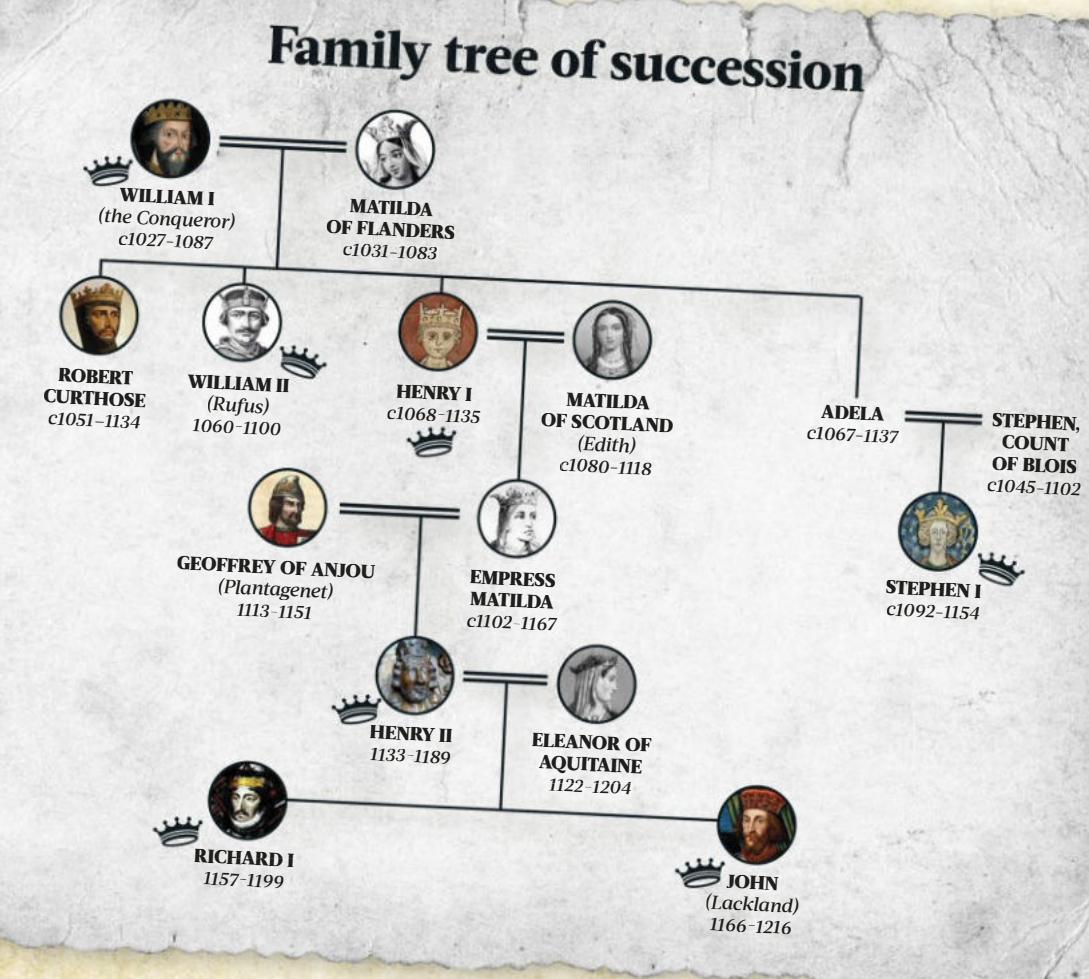
“Stephen wanted to look like the strongman who could save the realm from disorder”

When Norman kings had died in 1087 and 1100, there had been a struggle within the family for the English crown, and when Henry died the pattern repeated itself. The old King's end had come suddenly. While on campaign against rebels in Normandy in 1135, Henry fell ill and died (a result of gluttony himself, it was later claimed, on eels). The timing was bad for the Empress. Having quarrelled with her father, she was far from the action, making it easier for

DESCENDANTS OF THE CONQUEROR

William the Conqueror's was a house divided. The youthful rivalries of his three surviving sons – Robert Curthose, William Rufus and Henry – turned into adult struggles over the Norman inheritance. After the Conqueror's death in 1087, Robert Curthose had fought Rufus for their father's realm, and then, when Rufus was killed in a hunting accident in the New Forest in 1100, Robert vied with his youngest brother, Henry. He was defeated and captured at the Battle of Tinchebrai in 1106, and then consigned to perpetual imprisonment, seeing out his days first at Devizes and then at Cardiff Castle, where he died shortly before his brother, in 1134.

The Conqueror's daughter, Adela, was Stephen's mother. Married to the Count of Blois, she remained very much her father's daughter, keeping memories of his glory fresh by hanging tapestries of his triumphs in her chamber. When her husband, also named Stephen, returned prematurely from the First Crusade, she felt the humiliation keenly, urging him back into battle, where he met a martyr's death. Adela then ruled Blois as a shrewd and tough-minded regent, bringing up boys who would rise in the world. Not only Stephen but also his older brother, Theobald, was in the running for the English throne in 1135. Leading barons gathered in Normandy after Henry I's death picked him out as a successor. But when Stephen's coup appeared to have come off, Theobald's supporters dropped him in

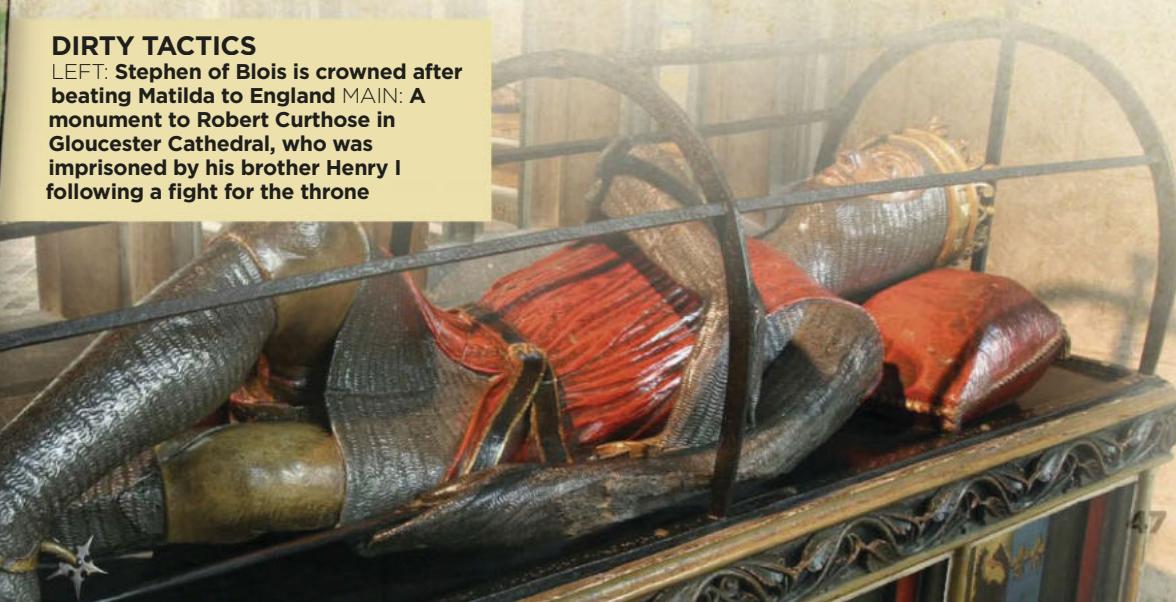


favour of the man who now seemed to be their best chance to see off Matilda. Theobald's consolation was continued control of the family lands of Blois, which he ruled until his death in 1152. A third

boy, Henry, followed a different path, but one that led him to the heart of England's troubled politics. He became Bishop of Winchester, and the richest man in the realm after the King.

DIRTY TACTICS

LEFT: Stephen of Blois is crowned after beating Matilda to England MAIN: A monument to Robert Curthose in Gloucester Cathedral, who was imprisoned by his brother Henry I following a fight for the throne



too, his grip slackened. On New Year's Day 1136, the Welsh defeated Norman forces in the Gower, setting in train a series of native victories that saw the Normans driven from much of southern Wales. Lurid stories circulated about these disasters, of unburied bodies scavenged by wolves, of crops and churches burned, captives sold into slavery, and a battle in which a river was bridged by corpses of men and horses.

In northern England things were no better. David I, King of Scots, was fashioning a Greater Scotland by absorbing Cumbria and Northumbria into his realm. Although his progress was slowed by defeat in the Battle of the Standard in 1138, that the defence of northern England was left in the hands of the ailing archbishop of York, Thurstan, rather than being led by the King, spoke volumes for the English people.

THROUGH HIS FINGERS

Stephen's was a kingdom slipping into crisis, with loyal subjects in the north and west being left to fend for themselves. What was wrong

with England's new ruler? For all his initial dash and decisiveness, contemporaries hinted that he did not quite cut the figure of a king. He lacked the commanding voice with which his predecessor had struck fear into the hearts of men, and he treated the barons more as equals than subordinates – perhaps because he had never been destined from birth to reign over them.

Challenges proliferated, in the heartlands as well as on the edges of the kingdom. The biggest came in 1139. Empress Matilda returned, backed by Earl Robert of Gloucester, her half-brother, the bastard son of Henry I. She landed at

SCOT FREE
In the Battle of the Standard, King David of Scotland is defeated by the Anglo-Normans



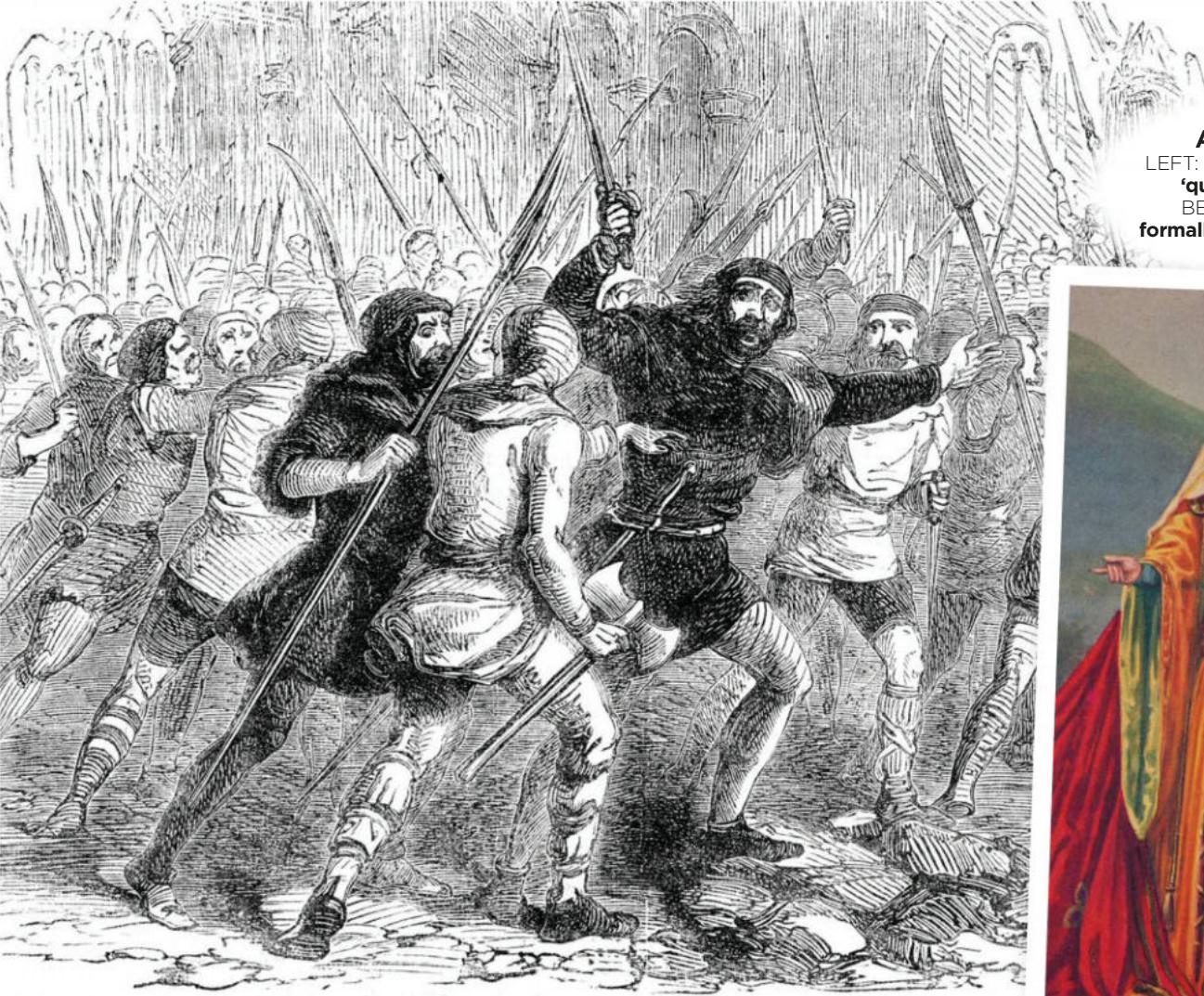
Arundel and was entertained there by Adeliza, Henry I's widow. Again, the King fumbled a chance. Rather than laying siege to the castle, he let Matilda slip away to join Earl Robert in the West Country, where they now carved out a powerbase. The Empress drew the King's enemies to her, turning scattered rebellion into civil war and so breathing life into her claims to the throne.

In 1141, she came within an ace of victory. The King's army confronted one commanded by Earl Robert outside Lincoln, where Stephen had been attacking the castle. The eve of the battle was attended by worrying signs for the king. When he offered a candle during divine service,

“The Empress drew the King’s enemies to her, breathing life into her claims to the throne”



FALL FROM GLORY
Stephen is taken prisoner by Matilda's forces at the Battle of Lincoln, briefly interrupting his reign



AN UNWELCOME ARRIVAL

LEFT: Londoners revolt against the new 'queen' following Stephen's capture
BELOW: Empress Matilda was never formally declared the Queen of England



it fell and broke. The following day, his army was shattered and, in what must have seemed a fatal blow, he was taken prisoner. Styled now as Lady of England, Matilda made for London in readiness for a coronation that would turn her into England's first queen-regnant. But things did not go smoothly. She met her new subjects not in a spirit of reconciliation but rather with a hard line. There was no hint of the cheerful informality that marked Stephen's dealings with leading men. And where, wondered one contemporary, was the modest manner of the gentle sex? Instead there was a haughtiness, a face arranged into a frown, and a harsh, commanding voice. Matilda's policies matched her manner. There would be no relaxation of financial demands. The Empress would squeeze the city hard for much-needed cash.

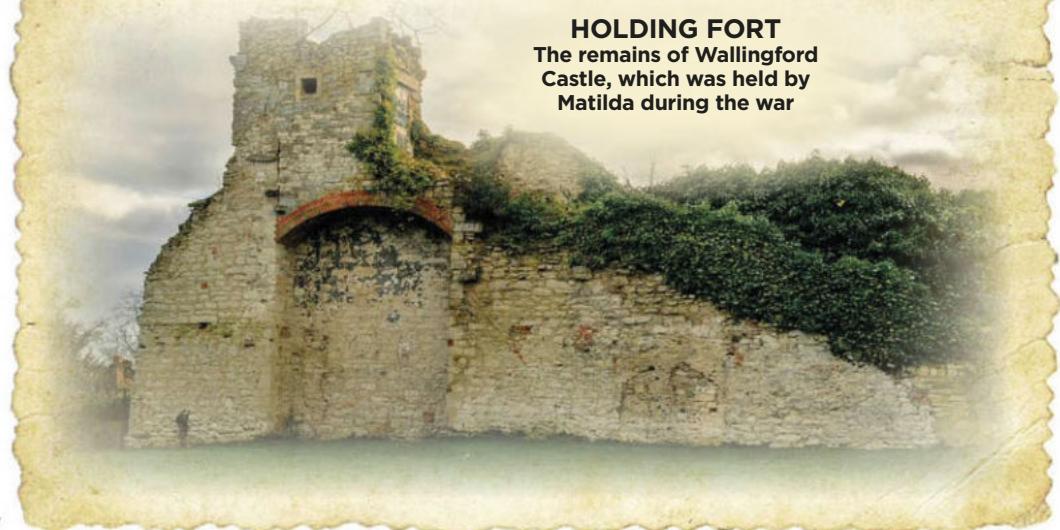
As the Empress antagonised the Londoners, Stephen's queen applied pressure, circling the suburbs with military forces, reminding its people of the old – and alternative – regime. And so, with the Empress on the cusp of triumph, and with a banquet spread in readiness for the coronation to come, the angry citizens descended like a swarm of buzzing bees and drove her out. Worse was to come later in the year. The Empress and her allies were routed again, this time at Winchester, in a defeat so complete that many of her supporters discarded their armour as they tried to get away. The Empress escaped – ignominiously, riding malefashion – but Earl Robert, who had commanded a fighting retreat, fell into enemy hands.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

CASTLES AND WARFARE

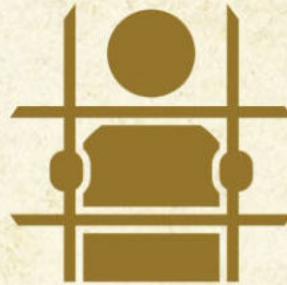
Risky pitch battles between armies were not common in the Middle Ages and warfare turned more often on wasting of land and sieges of castles and towns. Stephen's England was full of castles. But because they were hard to take by storm with the siege engines of the day, the King was forced into time-consuming sieges, as at Exeter (1136) and Oxford (1142), trying to starve the defenders out. One castle in particular, Wallingford, was a thorn in Stephen's side throughout the war. He even built his own 'siege castles' around it to cut off access. But Wallingford never fell.

HOLDING FORT
The remains of Wallingford Castle, which was held by Matilda during the war



NUMBERS GAME

THE ANARCHY

**9**

Months during 1141 when Stephen was the prisoner of the Empress Matilda

**1,115**

The number of illegal castles the chronicler Robert of Torigni alleged had been built during the disorders of Stephen's reign

**1**

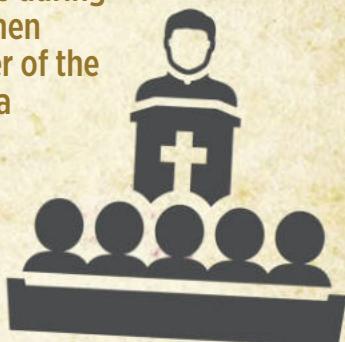
(or maybe 2) people survived the shipwreck in which Henry I's son and heir perished

**5**

The number of children born to Stephen I and his queen, Matilda of Boulogne

2

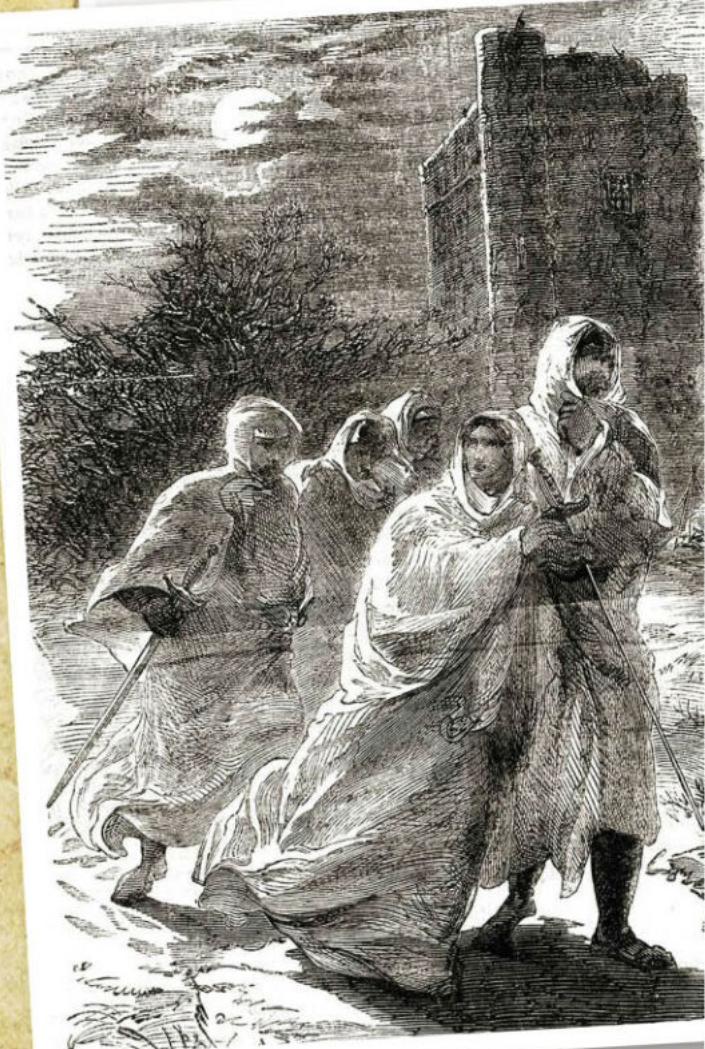
Treaties of Durham (1136 and 1139), in which Stephen tried to settle with David, King of Scotland

**3**

Bishops arrested by Stephen in 1139 (Roger of Salisbury, Alexander of Lincoln and Nigel of Ely), damaging his relationship with the church

**19**

Winters during which Christ and his saints slept (so said the Peterborough chronicler, remembering Stephen's reign)



LADY OF THE ENGLISH

ABOVE: Matilda escapes the siege, camouflaged in white against the snow
ABOVE RIGHT: Henry, Matilda's son, inherited the throne after Stephen's death

< Robbed of her sword-arm, Matilda was forced to deal. The price of Earl Robert's freedom was the release of Stephen. So, having been ceremoniously re-crowned, the King – against all the odds – was back just nine months after his capture.

LETTING GO

Chances now came to the King, but again they were missed. The best was in 1142, when he surprised Matilda at Oxford. The royal army was not able to take the castle by storm, so settled into a siege. The King had the Empress bottled up; it should have been only a matter of time before she capitulated. But then, just before Christmas and in the dead of night, she slipped through his fingers, crossing the surrounding siege lines dressed in white, camouflaged against the snow.

In the years after Oxford, the war turned into one of attrition. The Empress and her allies could not topple the regime, but Stephen was never strong enough to drive his enemies into the sea. And as the contenders for the crown continued to vie with each other, feuds flared between barons, and townsfolk and peasants bore much of the financial and human cost



from England to the continent in the following year, her son, Henry of Anjou, took up his mother's claim. Born in 1133, Henry had known nothing but a world at war, and by the late 1140s he was old enough to begin fighting for the cause. Stephen also had sons, and the eldest, Eustace, fought at the side of a father he hoped one day to succeed.

Although the coming of these new men did not immediately transform the slog of combat, slowly the stars did begin to align for young Henry. Stephen's claim to the throne had always been shaky because his blood-right was weak. He had been the man on the spot, who had seized the levers of power and then persuaded the Archbishop of Canterbury to perform the solemn rite of coronation, which the papacy had then rubber-stamped.

"The angry citizens descended like a swarm of buzzing bees"

of the fighting. Looking back on Stephen's reign, one chronicler – writing when memories were still sharp – lamented 19 long winters in which it were as if Christ and his saints were asleep.

Generational change would not necessarily bring an end to this 'anarchy'. Although Earl Robert died in 1147 and the Empress withdrew

Eustace would struggle to make his own claim stick. Stephen tried to have him crowned in his own lifetime, adopting a practice of the French kings, but neither the new Archbishop of Canterbury nor the new Pope would stand for it. Henry of Anjou, meanwhile, was in much better position, presenting himself not so much as Matilda's son but as the mighty Henry I's

grandson, whose tough but peaceable rule he now promised to restore if he were made king.

Henry's appeal grew stronger in a world growing weary of war. In the late 1140s and early 1150s, some of the feuding barons began to bury their differences, sealing private treaties. The appeal of a comprehensive peace grew too – so much so that when Stephen and Henry confronted each other at Wallingford in 1153, their armies refused to fight, demanding negotiations instead. The form that the settlement now took was shaped by circumstance. Eustace – whose ambitions for the throne could have been a stumbling block – fell ill and died in 1153, perhaps already sensing that the crown was slipping from his grasp. An agreement between the warring parties followed in 1154, in which Stephen would continue to rule but, on his death, Henry would succeed him. The detail was inked out on parchment, but the deal was sealed with a kiss of reconciliation.

The two – now presented as father and adopted son – made a tour of a realm that falteringly settled into peace. For Henry of Anjou, the man who would become Henry II, there was a glittering future. For Stephen, there was only a brief Indian summer of uncontested rule. He died within the year, breathing his last on 25 October 1154. Chroniclers gave his ending only the briefest notice, as if they were already keen to forget his unhappy reign. ◎

GET HOOKED

BOOK

Carl Watkins is senior lecturer in central medieval history at the University of Cambridge. His book, *Stephen: The Reign of Anarchy*, is available for £10.99. GETTY X7

UP IN THE HEIR SUCCESSION CRISES

In the Middle Ages, it was expected that the eldest son would inherit his father's crown. But successions could still be tricky. There might be no son to inherit or the heir might be a child. If the incumbent had died amidst rebellion or had been deposed, then rival claimants might muscle in. England's kings wielded huge power, so if things went wrong, ramifications were felt far and wide.



HAROLD GODWINSON

England's greatest nobleman swept to power when the childless Edward the Confessor died in 1066, but Duke William of Normandy claimed the old king had promised him the crown. The Battle of Hastings settled the matter, Godwinson was killed, and the Normans took over.



HENRY III

The child-king inherited a realm torn by war when his father, John, died in 1216. Rebel barons had sought help from France's Prince Louis, who now claimed the crown for himself, but loyalists won a decisive victory at Lincoln in 1217, securing Henry's throne. He ruled for over 50 years.



EDWARD II

Edward's dangerous favouritism encouraged his wife, Isabella, and her lover Roger Mortimer, to remove him in 1327, putting his adolescent son on the throne as Edward III. Dominated at first by Isabella and Mortimer, in 1330 Edward, aged 18, shook himself free and sent Mortimer to the gallows at Tyburn.



HENRY BOLINGBROKE

In 1399, Bolingbroke seized power from the tyrannous Richard II, who was forced to abdicate and died mysteriously at Pontefract in 1400. Despite his predecessor's demise, the new king, as Henry IV, struggled in the face of rebellions inspired by his shaky claim to the crown.



EDWARD OF YORK

Edward of York ended Henry VI's fumbling rule in 1461, becoming Edward IV. But Yorkist splits gave Henry a second chance and he was on the throne again in 1470 – briefly. Within six months Edward was back, defeating Henry's army and killing his heir at the Battle of Tewkesbury.

Roman Gladiators

These fearsome fighters of the Colosseum range from lowly animal wrestlers to egotistical emperors



AMAZON AND ACHILLIA

Female gladiators were often a source of amusement for the Roman mob – they were usually matched against dwarves or animals, in semi-pornographic comedy fights. However, the fight between these two women survives as an interesting example of a serious female contest. Their names refer to the mythical conflict between the god Achilles and the queen of the Amazon warrior tribe. An ancient marble relief, now in the British Museum, shows that these two women fought well and respectfully, and were both granted their freedom at the end of it.

MARCUS ATTILIUS

A volunteer, Attilius

probably took up work as a gladiator to pay off his hefty debts. Luckily, he managed to find his true calling in the arena. In his first battle, despite being faced against a man who had won 12 out of 14 fights, the debtor not only defeated his opponent, he repeated the feat in the next contest – where his opponent had also won 12 out of 14 battles, earning Attilius a lot of admiration and following.



Joaquin Phoenix's portrayal of the despot had audiences cringing



COMMODUS

Played by Joaquin Phoenix in 2000's *Gladiator*, here was an emperor who not only enjoyed watching fights to the death, he actively participated in them. A narcissistic tyrant, he was known to maim and injure the people and animals he was pitted against, or give his opponents wooden swords, making him unpopular with the Roman crowds. Each time he won, he awarded himself one million silver coins. He met a grisly end when he was assassinated in AD 192, partly motivated by his ridiculous antics as a gladiator.

FLAMMA

Gladiators were usually slaves, and Flamma came from the faraway province of Syria. However, the fighting lifestyle seemed to suit him well – he was offered his freedom four times, after winning 21 battles, but refused it and continued to entertain the crowds of the Colosseum (right) until he died aged 30. His face was even used on coins.



SPARTACUS

Being mauled by a wild beast in the arena was used as a punishment for 'enemies of the state', including war prisoners and criminal slaves

Arguably the most famous Roman gladiator, this tough fighter led a massive slave rebellion. After being enslaved and put through gladiator training school, an incredibly brutal place, he and 78 others revolted against their master Batiatus using only kitchen knives. The movement eventually accumulated 70,000 followers, pillaging towns across Italy. Spartacus attempted to lead his rowdy band back home to their native lands, but they preferred to stay and increase their ill-gotten gains. The Roman legions eventually defeated and crucified thousands of them, and Spartacus was killed in battle in 71 BC.

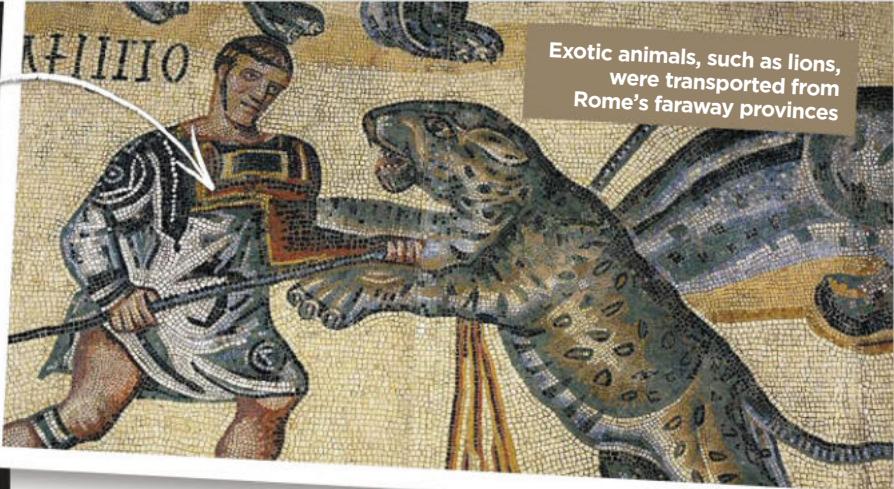


SPICULUS

This friend of the notorious Emperor Nero definitely received some preferential treatment. Spiculus was one of his favourite gladiators, a real crowd-pleaser and showman. Nero gave him vast wealth, palaces and land, and when the evil Emperor was overthrown in AD 68, Nero asked to die by the hand of Spiculus, a man he clearly respected. However, the gladiator was nowhere to be found, so Nero took his own life.



After a displeasing contest, Nero seals a gladiator's fate



Exotic animals, such as lions, were transported from Rome's faraway provinces

CARPOPHORUS

Gladiators battled with wild animals, as well as each other, though most of this type were merely ill-equipped criminals sentenced to death by beast. A rare example of a successful 'bestiarius' was Carpophorus, who allegedly killed 20 animals in one day, including a lion, bear and leopard in a single battle. He also managed to spear a rhinoceros to death. The public started comparing him to the god Hercules, which he gladly played up to.

TETRAITES

Tetraites had previously been lost to history, until graffiti in Pompeii, discovered in 1817, revealed his tale. He fought bare-chested with a sword, a flat shield and only basic armour. Popular across the Empire, memorabilia (such as glass vessels) detailing his battle with fellow gladiator Prudes was uncovered in places as far away as France and England.



PRISCUS AND VERUS

These two were frequently rivals in the arena, and have been immortalised by the poet Martial. He writes that after hours of combat, putting on a great show for the crowd, the pair laid down their swords at the same time – leaving their fate in the hands of the audience, who could decide whether the fighters lived or died by putting their thumbs up or down, at the request of the Emperor. Touched by their good sportsmanship, Emperor Titus allowed both men to walk away from the battle as free men, a completely unique and unexpected outcome.

Titus hosted the inaugural games to celebrate the completion of the Colosseum in AD 80, which lasted 100 days



Crixus, played by Manu Bennett, is a primary character in the TV series *Spartacus*

Emperor Titus was an ex-military man, and loved gladiatorial contests

CRIXUS

This Gaul was Spartacus's right-hand man. Helping him to transform their band of rebels from slaves to savvy soldiers, Crixus fought alongside him, earning his trust and respect along the way – although they split up just before Spartacus wished to leave Italy. When Crixus was killed in battle in 72 BC, Spartacus ordered the slaughter of 300 Roman soldiers in his honour.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?
Which gladiator is most deserving of our recognition, if any?

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THE INNOCENT TRAITOR

Anna Harris unravels a 19th-century miscarriage of justice of mammoth proportions, which divided a nation and shook the world

IT WAS A SET-UP
Captain Alfred Dreyfus was accused of passing French military secrets to the Germans, fueling the rise of anti-Semitism

ALAMY XI; GETTY X2



THE DREYFUS AFFAIR



THE BATTLE WAS LOST

LEFT: Captain Dreyfus in his artillery officer uniform MAIN: France suffers an overwhelming defeat in the Franco-Prussian war



The evidence was flimsy. But, no matter how many times he protested his innocence, the jury were decided. In January 1895, Captain Alfred Dreyfus was found guilty of communicating French military secrets to the German Embassy in Paris. The sentence was brutal – life imprisonment on Devil's Island, a hellish penal colony off the coast of French Guiana. But why was this man – later shown to be innocent of all charges – targeted as a traitor?

The origins of this miscarriage of justice milestone go back to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. France had suffered an overwhelming defeat at the hands of a coalition of German states, led by Prussia, which marked the end of France's dominance in Europe. Napoleon III was dethroned, William I of Prussia was proclaimed emperor at Versailles, and Germany annexed the Alsace and Lorraine regions of northeast France – a move that aroused a deep desire for revenge in the French people that remained for decades.

In the aftermath, questions were asked and rumours abounded. The French were convinced that a recent reorganisation

“By harnessing the recent surge in anti-Semitism, it would be easy to turn Dreyfus into a hate figure”

of its army – which even had the newly invented *mitrailleuse*, an early machine gun – had made it far superior to the German forces. How, then, could the war have been lost? Was sabotage afoot? Could French military plans have been passed to the enemy by a secret agent?

The following years were marked by an unstable peace. France's determination to recover Alsace-Lorraine and Germany's mounting imperialist ambitions kept the two nations constantly poised for conflict.

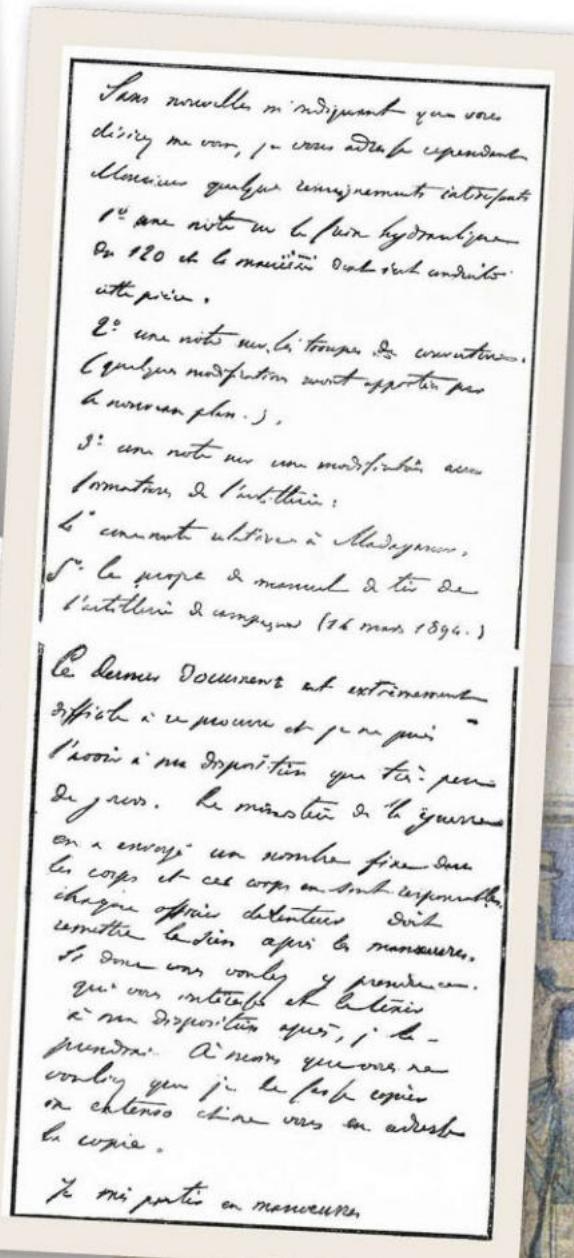
Happy to capitalise on the situation was Ferdinand Walsin-Esterhazy, a French army major and member of the General Staff of the French Military – at least, that was his day job. In fact, Esterhazy was a

Hungarian-born professional mercenary hired by the French, but secretly in the pay of the Germans. His position on the General Staff gave him easy access to classified information and, in July 1894, he offered his services to the German Military Attaché, Lieutenant-Colonel von Schwartzkoppen. By August, Esterhazy was passing French military secrets to Schwartzkoppen for cash.

However, the French Intelligence Services were on the case. In late September, they intercepted a message (from Esterhazy, but not signed), that had been received by Schwartzkoppen earlier that month. From the nature of the leaked information, contained in a memo entitled the *bordereau*, they concluded that the spy must be an artillery officer and a member of the General Staff.

COVER-UP

A terrified Esterhazy knew he had to cover his tracks. He enlisted Lieutenant-Colonel Hubert-Joseph Henry, an assistant in the Statistics office and skilled craftsman, to forge new documents. Meanwhile, a brief inquiry identified half a dozen officers who matched the description. The list included



Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a 35-year-old Jewish artillery officer from Alsace. His place of origin was significant – although French, like many from the region, he spoke German as his first language.

The fact that Dreyfus was Jewish was also meaningful. As often happens when life becomes difficult, as it had in France, normally tolerant citizens look for something or someone to blame. An easy target were the successful, prosperous Jews. By harnessing the recent surge in anti-Semitism, it would be easy to turn Dreyfus into a hate figure.

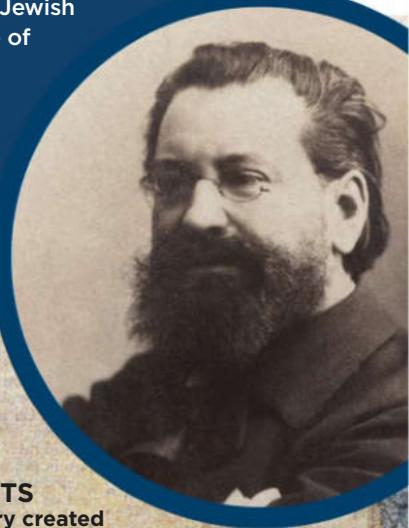
So, a German-speaking Jew from Alsace? As far as Dreyfus's openly anti-Semitic superiors Colonel Sandherr and his deputy Colonel Fabre were concerned, they had their spy. They communicated their unsupported suspicions to General Mercier, the Minister of War.

Mercier knew that some kind of evidence was needed. He ordered Commandant du Paty de Clam, who had been placed in charge of the investigation,

HATE CRIMES

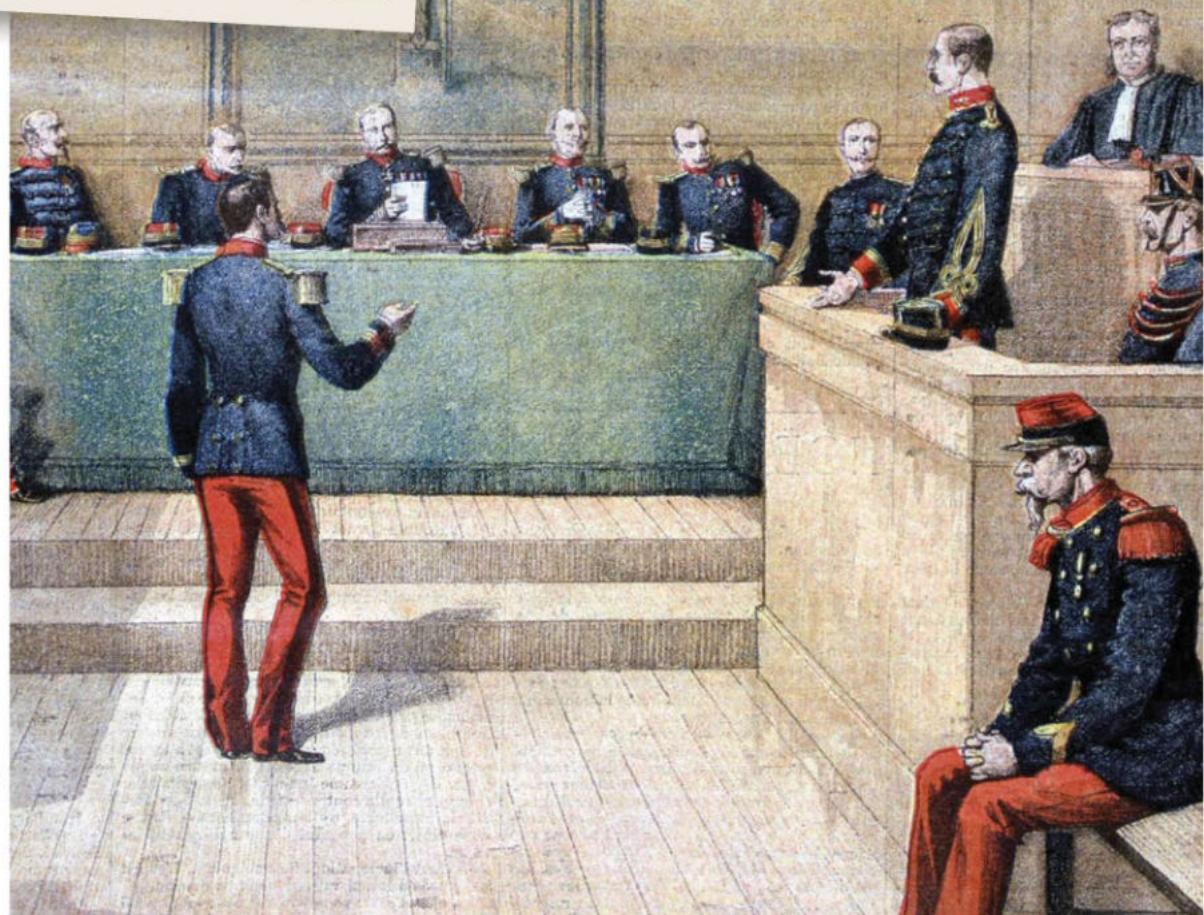
Why is the Dreyfus affair so significant?

Before the affair, France had been one of the least anti-Semitic countries in Europe. Anti-Semitism only seriously escalated in the last quarter of the 19th century, due to the harsh new economic and social reforms implemented by the new democratic government of France. Most citizens could not understand how their lives had suddenly taken a turn for the worst. As they searched for a reason, ancient anti-Semitic sentiments resurfaced. An article written by right-wing journalist Édouard Drumont in 1886, claiming that a Jewish invasion was the source of France's woes, planted a seed of hatred. Once the Dreyfus affair came to light, this enmity quickly spread like wildfire throughout France.



THE CULPRITS

TOP LEFT: Henry created fake documents (left), **LEFT:** Esterhazy was the real spy **RIGHT:** Right wing firebrand Édouard Drumont **BELLOW:** The court martial





THE DREYFUS AFFAIR

to obtain a handwriting sample as irrefutable proof of Dreyfus's guilt. The Commandant summoned Dreyfus to his office and dictated a letter to him, based on the wording of the *bordereau*. When the two documents miraculously 'matched', Dreyfus was arrested.

A leak, likely via Esterhazy and Henry, alerted Edouard Drumont, the publisher of the anti-Semitic paper *La Libre Parole*, to Captain Dreyfus's indictment. The evening issue of *Le Soir* publicly identified him. The next day, *La Libre Parole* started a virulent campaign against the Jewish officer, whipping up support from Catholics and anti-Republicans across the country.

TRIAL OF THE CENTURY

The 'evidence' against Dreyfus was feeble, but the army needed to show they had brought a traitor to justice. For Mercier, this was just what the deflated French military, still affected by the legacy of their crushing defeat 20 years ago, needed. If a spy could be produced, tried

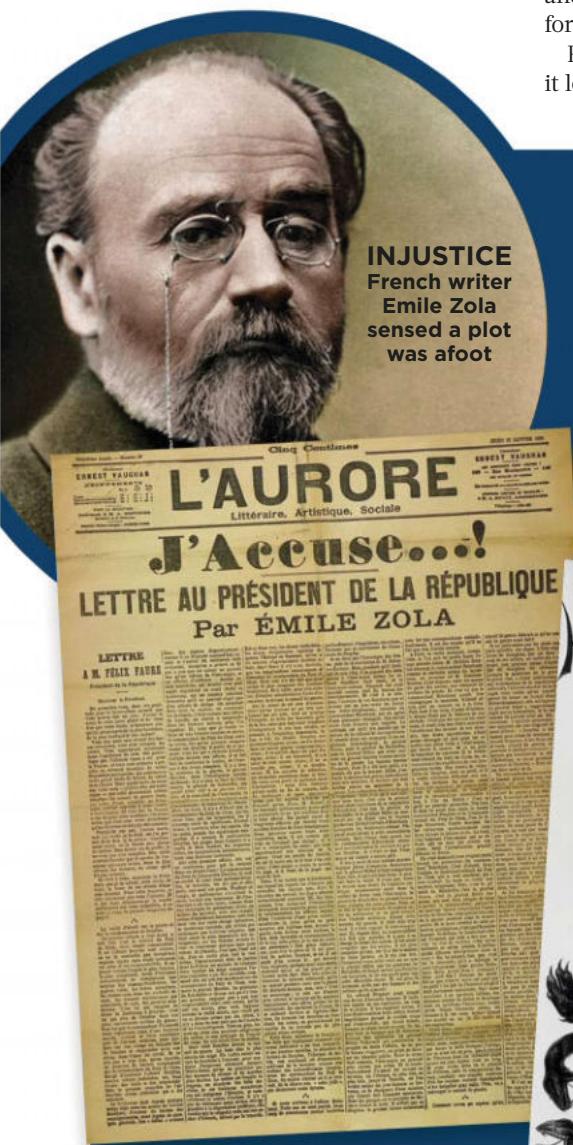
and convicted, the army could redeem some of its lost honour. Mercier publicly declared that the evidence against Dreyfus was beyond doubt.

Word about the 'trial of the century' spread, and foreign correspondents from all over the world arrived in Paris. In preparation, Esterhazy and Henry were busy preparing a 'secret file', which was a collection of forged documents expertly produced by Henry. These included alleged secret memos to Dreyfus from the German General Staff. When it looked like Dreyfus might be acquitted, they handed it to the judges. Notably, this file was never made available to Dreyfus's lawyers or the press, although snippets were surreptitiously leaked by the two perpetrators to give the papers a chance to sensationalise the story.

At the trial, Dreyfus was found guilty and then paraded through the streets of Paris to a torrent of anti-Semitic abuse from a mob baying for his blood. The epaulets were ripped from his shoulders, his sword symbolically snapped in two, and he was bundled into a boat headed for Devil's Island.

For those connected to the conspiracy, it looked like it was all over. Imprisoned

GETTY



INJUSTICE
French writer
Emile Zola
sensed a plot
was afoot

A MEDIA FIRST

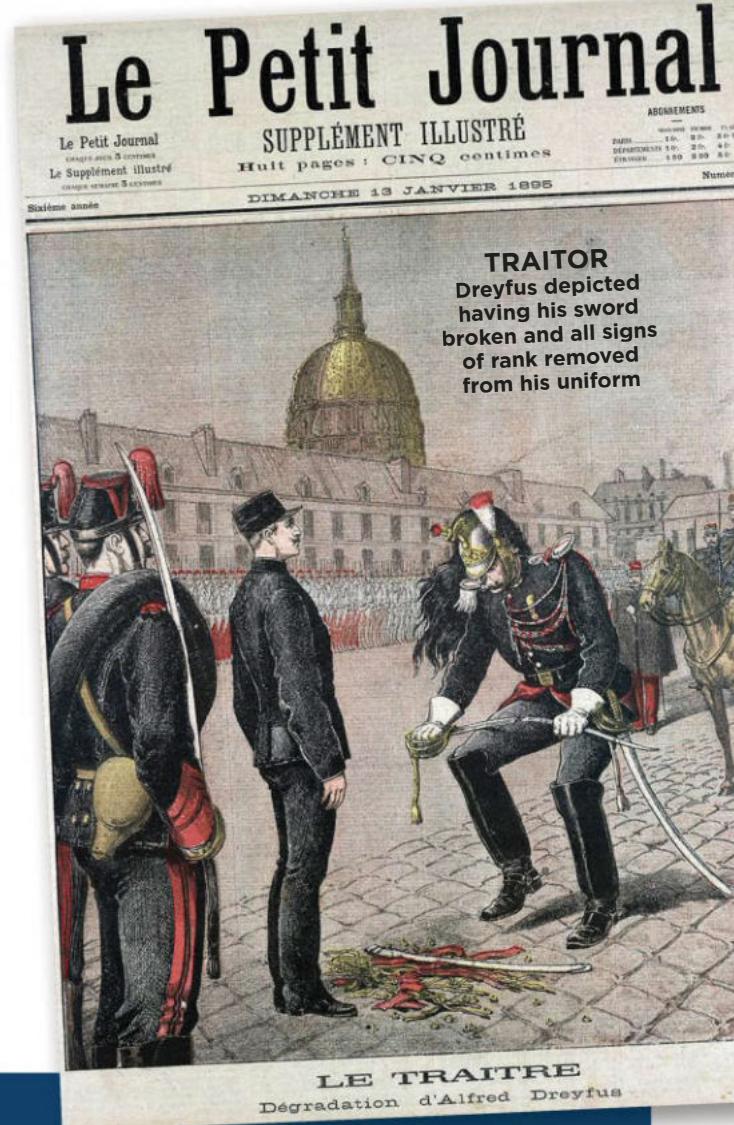
The press reveals its power

Outraged by events, French writer Émile Zola published *J'accuse*, a 4,500-word open letter to President Félix Faure on the front page of *L'Aurore*. With a typical circulation of 30,000, the newspaper distributed nearly 300,000 copies on the day it came out. The article named names and denounced all those who had conspired against Dreyfus, including the Minister of War and the General Staff. For the first time, the press was able to exert an important influence on French political life, especially as the high editorial quality was mainly derived from the work of writers and novelists who used newspapers as a revolutionary way of expression.

While the Dreyfus affair was the predominant factor that changed French politics, securing a democratic future rather than an authoritarian one, the press was the trigger that incited change. Throughout the affair, the media was used as a weapon by both sides to turn public opinion to their favour. The right used it to fanaticise the anti-Semitic masses, while the left cunningly manoeuvred its articles to denounce the conspiracy the army was covering up. Due to the media, which mobilised people from every social class to pick a side, an affair that could have stayed governmental became political and divided a nation.

WAR OF WORDS

FAR LEFT: Zola's front-page letter broke the story
LEFT: An antidreyfusard cartoon

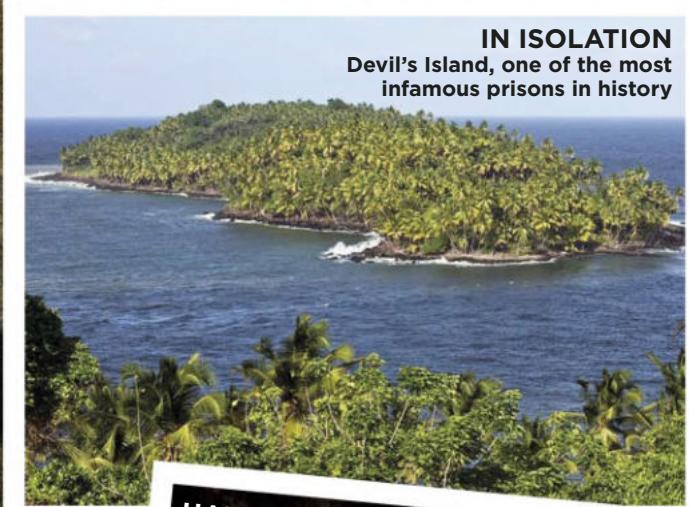


LE TRAITRE
Dégradation d'Alfred Dreyfus

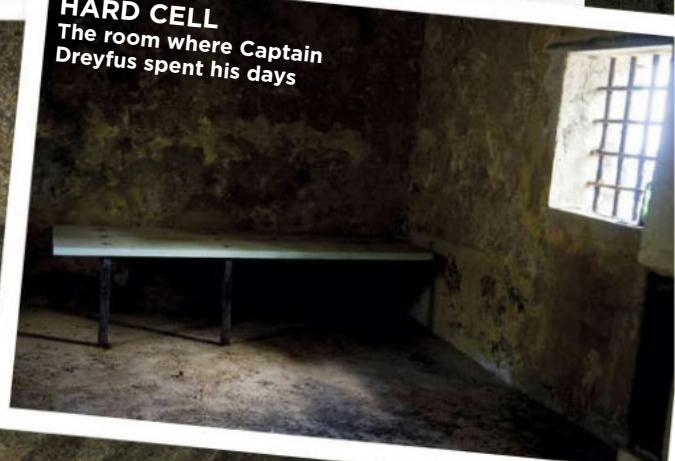


THE PRISONER
Incarcerated in a hut just 4x4m, Captain Dreyfus read books and wrote long letters to his wife

"If a spy could be produced, tried and convicted, the army could redeem some of its lost honour"



HARD CELL
The room where Captain Dreyfus spent his days





THE DREYFUS AFFAIR

In solitary confinement on a rock, Dreyfus would surely die soon and the truth need never come out. Yet, year after year, Dreyfus somehow managed to survive the isolation, heat, malnutrition, yellow fever and snakes.

As Dreyfus braved it out on Devil's Island, the acclaimed French writer Émile Zola sensed that an injustice had been done and began researching the matter. Three years later, he published what became a famous article entitled *J'Accuse*, as an open letter to the French president on the front page of a newspaper.

THE PLOT IS UNCOVERED

Zola's research uncovered the whole plot. He realised that Esterhazy and Henry were behind it and that Mercier and the French military were part of the cover-up. Zola's revelations caused a sensation and deeply divided French society. You were either a 'Dreyfusard' who wanted the case reopened, or you were an 'anti-Dreyfusard', who viewed the controversy as an attempt by the nation's enemies to discredit the army. While Zola's piece reinstated hope for the Dreyfusard movement, it also triggered anti-Semitic riots in more than 50 towns and cities – from Bordeaux to Marseille – as well as around the French Empire. Accused of libel and brought to trial by Henry, Zola fled to England in fear of his life.

Also on the case was head of counter-espionage Georges Picquart.

BATTLE FOR THE SOUL OF FRANCE

RIGHT: A nation divided – were you a Drefusard or an anti-Dreyfusard?
BELOW: Radical republicans looting a church in Paris



THE SECOND TRIAL
At a second court martial in Rennes, Dreyfus was again found guilty, but public opinion forced a pardon from the president

His investigation identified the guilty parties as Esterhazy and Henry and they were put on trial in 1898. Yet, thanks to high-ranking military officials warning off Picquart and suppressing the new evidence, the military court unanimously acquitted the pair. Later on, Henry would cut his own throat with a razor and Esterhazy would flee the country.

The outcome of this trial was inevitable. The military court couldn't convict Esterhazy and Henry because it was they who had produced the forged documents for the secret file that was used as the basis of Dreyfus's conviction – the same file that was approved as evidence by General Mercier. Essentially, this meant that the army had approved it and, if Dreyfus was found innocent, it would reveal that the army was guilty. The cover-up had to continue.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDON

In 1899, five years after Dreyfus's incarceration, pressure by intellectuals and politicians, including Georges Clemenceau – who would later become French premier – resulted in a second trial and Dreyfus was returned to France. However, with the secret file of forgeries still not open to legal scrutiny, the French military court found Dreyfus guilty again, commuting his sentence



BACK IN SERVICE
Captain Dreyfus (right) talking with General Gillain during his rehabilitation

LEGACY

Birth of the Jewish nation

The Austro-Hungarian journalist Theodor Herzl, who had grown up in anti-Semitic Austria, chose to live in a France that claimed to be a shelter from extremist excess. He had originally been a fanatic supporter for the assimilation of Jews into European gentile society, but the Dreyfus affair shook his view of the world. He became enveloped in a campaign calling for the restoration of a Jewish State, and is considered the inventor of Zionism – a movement for the re-establishment, development and protection of a Jewish nation state.

On 29 November 1947, the United Nations voted in favour to partition Palestine into a Jewish state. The following year, the state of Israel was established.

SHAKEN BY EVENTS
Journalist Theodor Herzl



YELLOW STAR

The identifying badge of Jews

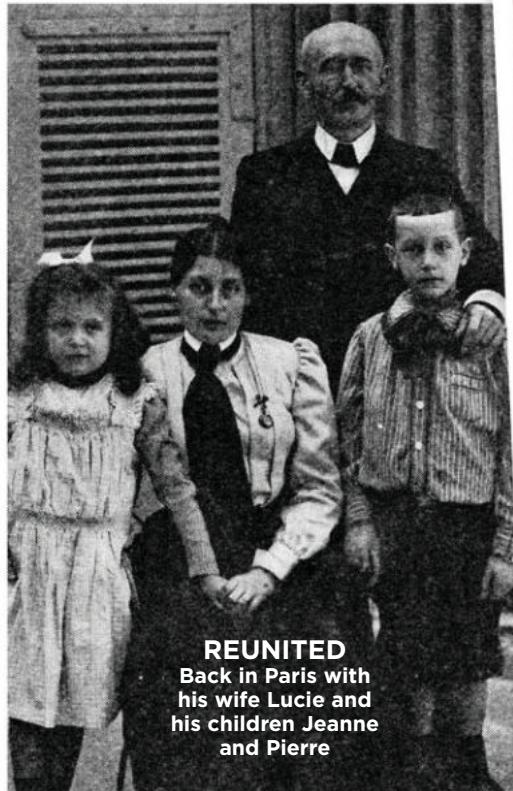
IMPACT

The link with Nazi Germany

The affair continued to affect politics throughout the 20th century. The French collaboration with Nazi Germany during the Vichy government of the 1940s was directly related to it. This collaboration was the revenge of the nationalist right-wing elements that had failed to overthrow the democratic government during the Dreyfus affair.

Alfred Dreyfus died in 1935. Just five years later, during the German occupation of France, anti-Semitism became official policy as the Vichy government forced 'undesirables' such as Dreyfus's 73-year-old wife Lucie into hiding and helped deport 76,000 Jews to Nazi death camps. Among their number was Dreyfus's 25-year-old granddaughter, Madeleine Lévy, a social worker for the Red Cross, who was sent to Auschwitz.

"It wasn't until 1995 that the French army publicly stated that Dreyfus was innocent"



REUNITED
Back in Paris with his wife Lucie and his children Jeanne and Pierre



IN REMEMBRANCE
in 2006, French President Jacques Chirac led a ceremony to mark the centenary of Dreyfus's rehabilitation, attended by his descendants

from life to ten years. The Dreyfusards were in disbelief at the outcome, but what really put the wind up the French government was an international campaign to boycott the forthcoming *Universal Exposition* in Paris in 1900 in protest. Wanting to put an end to the whole sorry affair, the French president awarded Dreyfus a pardon. Dreyfus was able to go home to his wife Lucie and his children, but what this innocent man really wanted was a formal acquittal.

It wasn't until 1906, 12 years after the initial trial and many years after Henry and Esterhazy had been exposed as the real perpetrators, that Dreyfus was declared not guilty by the French Court of Appeal. He was reinstated in the army and awarded the Légion d'Honneur. However, it wasn't until 1995 – more than a hundred years since he was first accused, and decades after he'd fought for France in World War I – that the French army publicly stated that Captain Alfred Dreyfus was innocent. ☀



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Why did the French army take until 1995 to publicly declare Dreyfus's innocence?
email: editor@historyrevealed.com





IN PICTURES THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

TEENAGE REBEL

Marina Ginestà, a 17-year-old Republican translator and photographer, poses with a rifle on the rooftop terrace of Barcelona's Hotel Colón



THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

How a brutal three-year conflict inspired international uproar and ushered in a new era of fascism

Francisco Franco marched into Madrid on 28 March 1939, following a two-year siege on the city. After a failed coup descended into one of the most devastating civil wars in history, his right-wing Nationalist rebels had prevailed against the Spanish Republican government. The raising of the white flag that day, after up to a million Spaniards had been killed, signalled the start of a 40-year fascist dictatorship.

TENSIONS BREWING

In 1936, Spain was in trouble. The Great Depression hit the country hard, causing major unemployment and internal strife. The population was severed in two. On the one hand were the Nationalists, a collection of landowners, businessmen and military figures who strongly aligned with the Catholic Church; on the other, the Republicans – a diverse bunch of urban workers, agricultural labourers and the educated middle class, whose beliefs were polarised across the political spectrum.

Such turmoil was reflected in government. Beginning with the abdication of the King in 1931, a series of crises plagued the state – most notably, the 1934 miners' strike of Asturias. This lasted nearly two weeks, until it was crushed by expert troops led by General Francisco Franco.

After a coalition of left-wing parties narrowly won the 1936 elections, Franco took matters into his own hands. Staging a coup in Morocco with the army's assistance, a week later his Nationalists controlled a third of Spain. Though he only captured a few cities and failed to seize power completely, Spain was already set on a collision course, and the Civil War began.

Joining Franco in his well-planned uprising were nearly 100,000 military men, as well as



HEARTS AND MINDS

LEFT: A Republican poster claims that winning the war was the top priority for the left-wing coalition
ABOVE: Fascist stylings are visible on this propaganda image, celebrating 'great freedom'

IN PICTURES THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

almost half of the civilian population. They held a number of advantages over the Republican side. First and foremost, they were much better trained and equipped, as Franco commanded over half the soldiers, tanks and weapons of the entire country. Additionally, their devotion to the fascist cause and the fact they were largely united by a single ideology served them well in comparison to the conflicted Republicans, whose beliefs on the political spectrum ranged from full-blown anarchy to moderate centrism.

Attracting support from the public – not just politically inclined men, but women and children too – was key to winning the war. The Republicans counted on their traditional supporters to fight for the cause, portraying it as a struggle for freedom against military tyranny. Taking advantage of widespread fear of communism at the time, the Nationalists called their opponents the ‘reds’, and claimed that the faction was a threat to Christianity itself. Such powerful propaganda easily won the allegiance of wealthier members of Spanish society, but also a considerable number of ordinary people.

INTERNATIONAL SCALE

Meanwhile, the rest of Europe eagerly watched events unfold. Britain and France, anxious about the rise of fascism on the continent,

ALAMY XI, BRIDGEMAN IMAGES XI, GETTY X3, PRESS ASSOCIATION XI



STABBED IN THE BACK
A Republican rebel is captured in Bilbao and taken to prison



STREET FIGHTERS
Republicans push rebels back into their Alcazár stronghold



BRIGADIERS
British men and women who volunteered to help in Spain



RELIGIOUS EXPRESSION
Republicans shoot a statue of Jesus in an act of resistance to Catholicism

“I AM RESPONSIBLE ONLY TO GOD AND HISTORY”

FRANCISCO FRANCO

WOMEN AT WAR
Male and female
Republican militia shoot
at the Alcázar of Toledo



THE MORAL HIGH GROUND
Government militia defend Aragon, a
place of great strategic importance



MAKING A MARTYR

Photographer Robert Capa supposedly captures the moment when a Republican fighter is killed



© Robert Capa © International Center of Photography

PEN AND SWORD

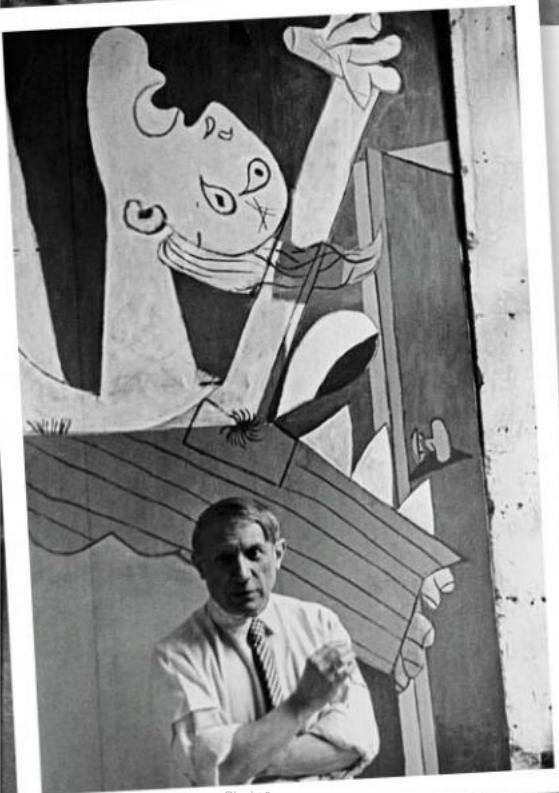
Ernest Hemingway (centre) smokes with a pair of Republican soldiers



© Robert Capa © International Center of Photography

ART FOR POLITICS' SAKE

Inspired by the horrors of Guernica, Pablo Picasso stands in front of his famous work



© David Seymour/Magnum Photos

TRAGIC PRECEDENT

Guernica was bombed by fascist Italian and German planes, one of the first airstrikes against civilians in history



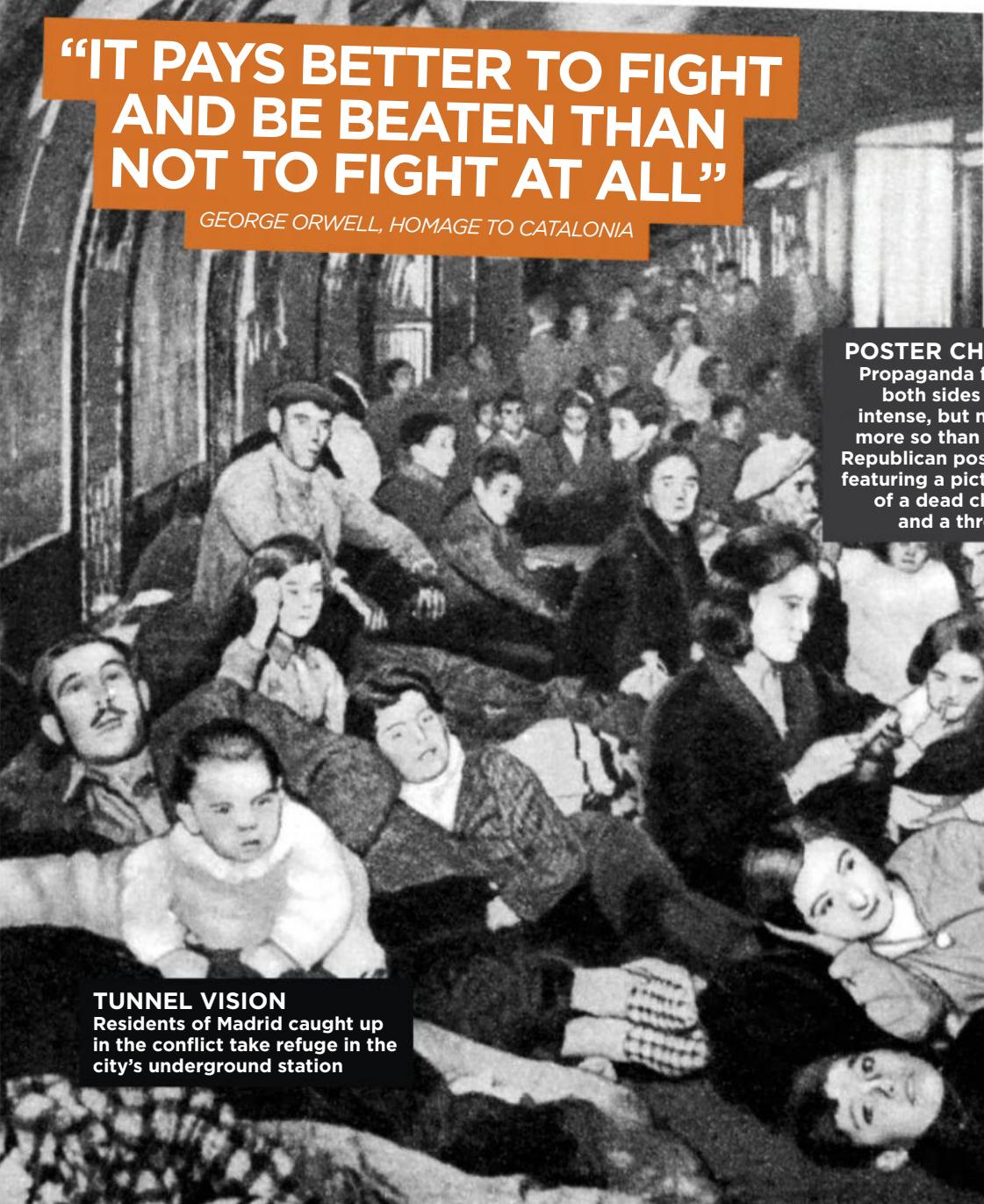


CITY UNDER SIEGE
Bullet holes pierced many homes and public buildings in Madrid

© Robert Capa © International Center of Photography

"IT PAYS BETTER TO FIGHT AND BE BEATEN THAN NOT TO FIGHT AT ALL"

GEORGE ORWELL, HOMAGE TO CATALUNIA



TUNNEL VISION
Residents of Madrid caught up in the conflict take refuge in the city's underground station

POSTER CHILD
Propaganda from both sides was intense, but none more so than this Republican poster, featuring a picture of a dead child and a threat



tried to get other European countries to pledge non-interference with the conflict. This was signed by the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany and Italy, and ignored by all three. Hitler and Mussolini, keen to see another country fall to fascism, immediately sent financial and military support to the Nationalists. The USSR, to a lesser degree, did the same for the Republicans.

As news of the conflict spread, volunteers keen to stop the Nationalist rebels flocked to Spain to fight alongside the Republicans. Known as the International Brigades, people from France, Romania, Mexico, Canada, the US, Britain and even the Philippines joined the war effort. Among them were several well-known figures, like George Orwell and Ernest Hemingway. Though great for morale, the volunteers were often ill-prepared for conflict, and weren't of much tactical importance.

And so the war raged on. Setting up a rival government and designating himself 'El Caudillo' (the chief), Franco started to take most of northern Spain, including the historic Basque city of Guernica. He also controlled key parts of the south, such as Málaga and Seville. But, he constantly struggled with Madrid. On their fourth attempt to capture the city in March 1937, Italian-led rebel forces were famously defeated at Guadalajara, when Republicans made use of the International Brigades and their superior air force to push the Nationalists into retreat.

Deciding that the best strategy was to split the Republicans down the middle and isolate

THE BITTER END

Republicans fight to the last breath at the Battle of Teruel, which took place during one of the harshest Spanish winters



© Robert Capa © International Center of Photography



VICTIOUS VICTORY
Spanish Nationalists
celebrate their victory in
Madrid, welcomed into the
city by many supporters

**“THE SPANISH PEOPLE
WILL RISE AGAIN
AGAINST TYRANNY”**

ERNEST HEMINGWAY, ON THE AMERICAN DEAD IN SPAIN



Madrid, the rebels invaded Catalonia. Barcelona fell in January 1939, and the next month, the British and French governments officially recognised the Franco regime. Only Madrid was left, and the Caudillo would only accept an unconditional surrender.

A week after the final offensive on the city began, Franco proclaimed his victory on 1 April 1939, announcing his control of all Spain. Elimination of the Nationalists' opponents began immediately, by executing at least 30,000 Republicans, and imprisoning many more. Others became refugees, some half-a-million fleeing to the comparative safety of pre-war France. Twentieth-century Spain would be defined by the Francoist regime. Banning all other political parties and establishing concentration camps, the dictator ruled with an iron fist. Somewhat ironically, a couple of decades into his regime, Franco started receiving support from Western countries in the Cold War as a strong force against communism, eventually gaining admittance into the United Nations and NATO.

Franco personally nominated his successor, King Juan Carlos I, after having restored the monarchy and proclaimed himself leader in 1947. Following the Caudillo's death in 1975, Juan Carlos set about restoring democracy to the country. In 1977, the Spanish people went to their first election in 40 years, dealing a fatal blow to Franco's legacy of dictatorship, death and destruction. ◎

GETTY X3, MAGNUM PHOTOS X2



WAR-TORN LAND

ABOVE: Francisco Franco walks with Hitler, saluting his German allies during World War II
LEFT: The Generalissimo watches his victory parade through Madrid from a high vantage point
BELOW: Refugees flee across the border for their lives, taking only what they could carry. They would be placed in squalid French internment camps





THE CURIOUS QUEST OF KENELM DIGBY

Pat Kinsella traces the extraordinary exploits of English adventurer, polymath and privateer Kenelm Digby, during an epic crusade to clear his family name of a traitorous stain



IT'S WHO YOU KNOW
Son of a Gunpowder Plot
conspirator, Digby forged
friendships with people
in high places

**"He met with
sundry vessels
upon the sea... and
shewed those that
were enemies
of humanity
and clemency"**

Kenelm Digby, writing about himself in the third person, in Loose Fantasies



GREAT ADVENTURES SIR KENELM DIGBY

Sir Kenelm Digby, whose astonishingly diverse achievements included the invention of the modern wine bottle, was one of 17th-century England's most colourful characters, yet he grew up in deep shadow.

As an adult, Digby would hobnob with kings, queens, popes and pashas, and boast friendships with protagonists on both sides of the great divide of his era, including Charles I and Oliver Cromwell. But his young life was dominated by deeds committed by his impulsive and idealistic father, Everard Digby, a conspirator in the 1605 Gunpowder Plot.

Kenelm was two years old when his father was brutally executed. The family was spared retribution, but the Digby name was indelibly stained. As he matured, Kenelm felt the stigma of his father's actions keenly. Eventually, he resolved to scrub away the traitor's taint by undertaking a quest in the name of the very monarch his father had plotted to assassinate, and the result was a rip-roaring adventure across the Mediterranean.

MISSION IMPOSSIBLE?

Every year after Robert Catesby and co's botched scheme to blow up the House of Lords, Digby was reminded of the awful affair by a macabre mass celebration of the carnage that followed, during which his father was publicly butchered. Twenty-two years later, as effigies of papist plotters were burning on bonfires all around the country, the 24-year-old Digby – now secretly married to his childhood sweetheart and a father to two young sons – was making final preparations for a mission he hoped would finally release him from the prison of the past.

By November 1627, Digby had already spent three years overseas in France, Florence and Spain. He became involved in numerous colourful scrapes and won friendship and acceptance from several influential characters, including the young Prince of Wales, the future King Charles I.

Upon his return, Kenelm was even knighted by Charles' father, the same King James I that his own dad had conspired to kill. However, in the hurly-burly world of 17th-century European politics, such honours and alliances were fragile.

When the relationship soured between the Duke of Buckingham (George Villiers, a favourite of the King) and the Earl of Bristol (John Digby, a relative and father-figure to Kenelm) over Charles's failed engagement to the Infanta Maria Anna of Spain, the Digby name again went down the drain. Fortunately, Kenelm had a back-up plan.

As war clouds gathered, the nation began reminiscing about the Elizabethan era, romantically recalling the fighting feats of Sirs Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh, who made their reputations by crushing the continental Catholic superpowers on the high seas. In this atmosphere, Digby realised that he could bolster

THE MAIN PLAYERS



SIR KENELM DIGBY

Privateer, politician, inventor, cook, author, alchemist, astronomer and all-round Renaissance man. Died aged 61 in 1665, probably as a result of kidney stones.



VENETIA DIGBY, NÉE STANLEY

Kenelm's childhood love and wife. A noted beauty painted by Van Dyck, Venetia's reputation had become smeared before she married Digby. Died aged 32, possibly poisoned by viper wine.



JOHN DIGBY

Digby's cousin, the Earl of Bristol became a patron and father figure to him, first introducing Digby to European life and courtly politics.



GEORGE VILLIERS

Having risen from obscurity to become a firm favourite of King James I and his son and successor Charles I, the Duke of Buckingham was a sworn enemy of the Digby family.

EVERARD DIGBY

An adult convert to Catholicism, Kenelm's father became embroiled in the Gunpowder Plot of 1605 and was hanged, drawn and quartered.



1



2

“The objective of Digby’s exotic quest was to win the approval of his monarch by marauding around the Mediterranean”



4

5





3



£1,650

The amount paid by Digby for the release of English slaves being held in Algiers (over £150,000 today)



VOYAGE OF SELF-DISCOVERY

1: Execution of Gunpowder Plot conspirators in 1606 2: View of Algiers during Suleiman the Magnificent's rule in the Mediterranean 3: At Algiers, Digby found white slaves captured by African pirates 4: Spanish ships are attacked by Barbary pirates 5: In 1623, Digby was knighted by King James I

his popularity by emulating the actions of these quintessential English heroes.

The objective of Digby's quixotic quest was to win the approval of his monarch by marauding around the Mediterranean, attacking enemies of the Crown – basically any ships flying the Spanish or French flag. To avoid being branded a pirate, however, he required a 'letter of marque' from the King, and obtaining that all-important piece of paperwork proved problematic. Digby suspected (correctly) that his nemesis, George Villiers, was making things difficult, but eventually he won appropriate patronage and received the documents he required to start his career as a privateer.

TROUBLED WATERS

In early January 1628, Digby departed Deal, Kent aboard his heavily armed, 600-ton flagship, the *Eagle*, accompanied by the smaller, 250-ton *Elizabeth and George*, the latter commanded by Sir Edward Stradling.

Digby had no maritime experience, but was a naturally charismatic and courageous leader. Nevertheless, with war whipping international waters into a political maelstrom all around Europe, the English Channel, North Atlantic and Mediterranean were all dangerous places to play.

The once-all-powerful Iberians and Venetians were fighting ongoing battles with the rising mercantile and military might of the Dutch, and the seas seethed with pirates and privateers of all creeds, including Dunkirkers operating from Ostend, North African corsairs and Muslim pirates from the Barbary Coast, and seafaring

Christian warriors such as the Uskoks of Senj on the Dalmatian Coast and the fearsome Knights of St John, based on Malta. Digby negotiated the French and Spanish Atlantic coasts without incident, however, and after rounding Cape St Vincent, he cautiously sailed through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean under cloak of darkness on 19 January.

Rough winter weather bounced his boats between the coasts of Europe and North Africa, and Digby's next move was forced by elements beyond his control. An outbreak of severe sickness erupted on the *Eagle*, and his crew began falling like flies. Around 60 of the 150-strong crew became afflicted with the violent and often lethal illness, and he was forced to make landfall in Algiers. This allegedly lawless Ottoman port had a reputation as a hideout for all sorts of renegades, including several infamous Englishmen who had embraced Islam (or 'turn'd Turk') in order to remain out of reach of the noose.

But Digby was welcomed

warmly by the Pasha of Algiers, who granted him freedom of the city while his ships were disinfected. An insatiably curious character, he seized this opportunity to inhale the sights, smells, literature, learning, architecture, culture and cuisine of the Muslim world, and became beguiled by the diversity of people living cheek by jowl in Algiers.

While exploring the port's underbelly, however, he encountered white slaves who'd been captured by African pirates from places as far north as Ireland and Iceland, and was horrified to find English faces among them. Exploiting his rosy relationship with the Pasha, Digby successfully devised a plan to free 50 of these English men, women and children, buying them at cost price with his own money and arranging repatriation – an act that would score him popularity points back home.

When Digby departed Algiers, it was with a new cosmopolitan crew, including some of the slaves he'd just saved. He set course for the Balearic Islands in search of a saettia (a fast vessel commonly used in the Mediterranean) to provide a speedy option to his attack force.

LITTLE LYON MAN

In Majorca's Alcúdia Bay, the *Eagle* surprised and attacked a French ship, the *White Lyon*, and Digby added the Dutch-built fluyt (flyboat) to his fleet, renaming it the *Hopewell* and giving command to Henry Stradling, Sir Edward's brother.

Emboldened, the party set sail for Sardinia, where they menaced merchants off the heavily protected Cagliari coast. Here, the audacious Englishmen simultaneously attacked a French frigate and successfully pursued a saettia, in

POR TS OF CALL

Contemporary maps were unreliable, and Digby's seafaring experience was limited to that of a passenger, augmented by a book that was the 17th-century equivalent of an Idiot's Guide: John Smith's *The Seaman's Grammar and Dictionary*.

1 7 JANUARY 1628

Deal, Kent, England

Digby sets sail aboard his 600-ton flagship, the *Eagle*, accompanied by the smaller 250-ton *Elizabeth and George*. The ships follow the French coast before crossing the Bay of Biscay and entering Spanish water.

2 19 JANUARY

Strait of Gibraltar

Rounding Cape St Vincent, Digby's ships sneak between the ancient Pillars of Hercules and enter the Mediterranean in darkness. Over the following days, they trace Spain's southern coast and have their first exchange of gunfire with a merchant ship.

3 15 FEBRUARY

Algiers

Beset by a severe outbreak of illness on his main ship, the *Eagle*, and harried by harsh weather, Digby is forced to make landfall on the African coast to separate infected crewmembers from the healthy and cleanse the ship. He remains in port for over six weeks.

4 30 MARCH

Alcúdia Bay, Majorca

Departing Algiers on 27 March, Digby sets a course for the Balearic Islands. Just off Majorca, he encounters and attacks a French ship called the *White Lyon*, which he overpowers and assumes, renaming it the *Hopewell*.

5 1 EARLY APRIL
Cagliari, Sardinia

Digby's three ships loiter with intent around the Cagliari coast, and attempts an audacious attack on a wine-filled French frigate and a saettia, drawing fire from the canons. The saettia is captured.

6 7-8 APRIL

Southwest coast of Sicily

Digby's plans for further ambushes are frustrated by bad weather. The fleet splits, and a storm sinks the newly acquired saettia. The *Hopewell* and *Elizabeth and George* are nowhere to be seen.

7 17 APRIL - 28 MAY

Ionian 'Currant' Islands, Greece

The *Eagle* heads towards the Ionian Islands, where Digby is reunited with the *Elizabeth and George* and the *Hopewell*. The fleet heads first to Cephalonia, where they remain for a month, and then Zante.

8 11 JUNE

Scanderoon (modern-day İskenderun), Turkey

Arriving in the infamous port of Scanderoon, he discovers a Venetian force, which, after an exchange of messages, he attacks and defeats.

9 JULY

Barbary Coast

Digby is convinced by his senior officers to make for the quieter waters of the North African coast to avoid further confrontation. After sighting Libya, the fleet becomes becalmed off the coast of Egypt for a few days before being blown back towards Greece by early August.

10 14-24 AUGUST

Milos, Greece

After passing within eyeshot of Crete, a fierce storm bounces the boats around between the Greek Islands. Desperately low on rations, they eventually land on Milos on 16 August, where Digby writes a fantastical version of his journey.



11 28-30 AUGUST

Delos, Greece

Travelling via Mykonos to load up on cheap wine, Digby's ships proceed across the Aegean Sea to the island of Delos, where they take on board a heavy swag of archaeological treasures in the shape of marble busts and other antiquities.

12 9 OCTOBER

Patras, Greece

Setting foot on the Greek mainland, Digby is taken hostage along with several of his men and a ransom is demanded for their release. The nobleman manages to talk himself free, however, and they sail on to Cephalonia and Zante to get supplies for the journey home.

13 DECEMBER

Tyrrhenian Sea

After sailing west, past Sicily and Malta and Lampedusa, Digby enters the Bay of Cagliari and takes a small French ship loaded with salt. On 10 December, he captures two more ships by force, one from Hamburg and the other from Ragusa in Italy, and adds them to his fleet, renaming the largest one Jonas.

14 1 JANUARY 1629

Straits of Gibraltar

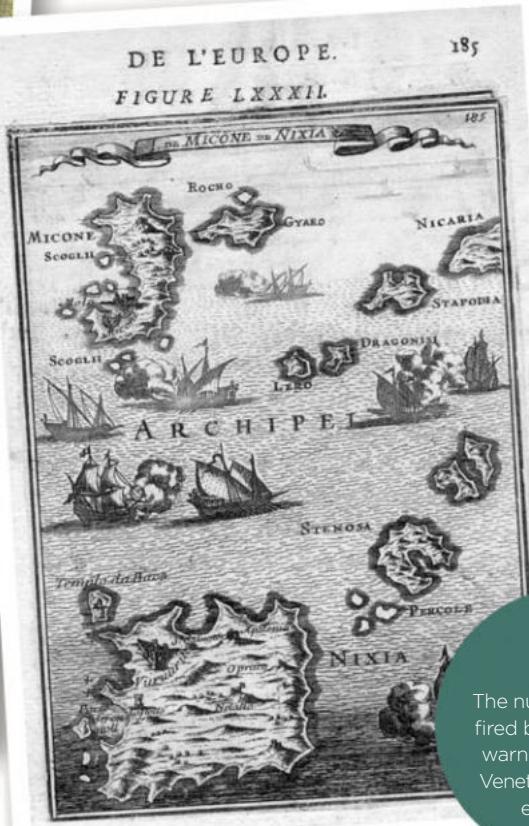
After passing Algiers on 28 December, Digby bids the Mediterranean and 1628 farewell at the same time, passing through the Straits of Gibraltar without incident.

15 2 FEBRUARY

England

After sailing past the chalk cliffs of the Isle of Wight on 26 January, Digby's adventure comes to an end when he sails up the Thames, to face a warm welcome but an uncertain future.





FORTUNE FAVOURS THE BRAVE
FAR LEFT: At Scanderoon, Turkey, Digby took on warships from the Venetian Republic and won
LEFT: After losing the *Hopewell* and *Elizabeth and George* off Sicily, Digby's fleet was reunited in the Ionian Islands

but the welcome cooled when the English, who were gaining a reputation for piracy in European eyes, lingered for over a month, hampering trade.

SCANDEROON SCRAPE

In May, Digby sailed west, past Crete and Cyprus, where he heard intriguing talk of

French ships bound for the notorious port of Scanderoon (modern-day Iskenderun). This Ottoman harbour was on the coast close to the immense city of Aleppo, the third-biggest metropolis in the mighty eastern empire, and it had a shady reputation among English sailors as a den of iniquity.

As his boats skulked around Scanderoon Bay, Digby sent two shallop to scout out the situation. He learned that four French merchant ships lay in the port, one sitting heavy with 100,000 pieces of eight burning a hole in its hull.

However, his spies also reported a powerful presence of Venetian galleys and galleasses. The Venetians wouldn't fire on English vessels unless provoked, but they couldn't turn a blind eye to a brazen attack on French ships in a merchant harbour right under their noses.

The Venetian ships were bigger, but English firepower was superior, and Digby was confident in his men's ability even when outnumbered. Caution was required, though – if he fired the first shot he'd likely be labelled a pirate, and the consequences could be severe.

After enthusing his men with a powerful speech in preparation for a scrap, Digby began a deliberately provocative and calculated dialogue with the Venetian general, Antonio Capello, who curtly advised him to pursue his prey elsewhere.

Feigning indignation at his mission being impeded, Digby challenged Capello to a man-to-man duel. The rattled general declined – citing official duty – pointed out the military superiority of his fleet, and fired a warning shot

1

The number of shots fired by Capello as a warning, losing the Venetian general his entire fleet

defiance of the big brass guns angrily spitting fire at them from the city fortress.

With four vessels now under his command, Digby intercepted a Flemish ship, whose captain blabbed about four more vessels travelling from Marseilles in his wake. A trap was set, but at the crucial moment the English boats became becalmed. A great storm then blew up, and as the tempest raged, the *Eagle* chased its prey towards Maretimo and Favignana islands, where the worsening weather sank the newly acquired saettia.

The fleet was now separated, with the *Hopewell* and *Elizabeth and George* missing. Four days later, still sailing solo, the *Eagle* overwhelmed a Spanish ship full of corn in the Straits of Messina between Sicily and the southern toe of the Italian peninsula, and then set off towards the Ionian Islands of Cephalonia and Zante. Here, on the 'Currant Islands' (as the English called them, after the little dried fruits much beloved in London), the *Eagle* was reunited with the *Elizabeth and George* and the *Hopewell*. Digby was well received on Cephalonia, where merchants bought both the cargo and the extra ships he'd just acquired,

over the *Eagle*'s bow. Delighted, Digby artfully declared this an act of aggression and launched a sudden attack, taking Capello by surprise and inflicting an embarrassing and costly defeat on the Venetian fleet.

The victory was Digby's, but his spoils were small, as the French had unloaded the money from their ships during the fighting. While hopeful that news of his valorous violence would reach home and be received positively, he rightfully fretted that English merchants would suffer the consequences of his actions. Many were indeed imprisoned, and the battle haunted Digby for years.

FEAR AND FANTASY

Following the prevailing wind and the advice of his senior officers, Digby turned east and skirted the coastlines of Egypt and Libya – a prudent decision, since a fleet from the French navy had just set sail, bent on exacting revenge for his attack on their merchants.

The elements took the English back towards Greece in August, and a shortage of rations saw them spend several weeks on Milos, where Digby wrote an imaginatively romantic account of his adventures, aptly titled *Loose Fantasies*.

Travelling via Mykonos to load up on cheap wine, the party proceeded across the Aegean to Delos, which lay desolate after decades of pirate attacks. The island was still heaving with archeological treasures, however, which the English aristocracy had recently acquired a taste for, and Digby loaded his ships with ancient marble busts.

During an ill-advised stop at Patras on the Greek mainland, Digby was entrapped by Ottoman officials who demanded a handsome ransom for his release. The wily Englishman managed to talk himself free in return for a few presents and promises, however, and promptly pointed his ships towards home. He sailed past Sicily and Malta, observing Mount Etna still spewing smoke, and reached Sardinia in December, where he captured a French ship loaded with salt.

Two more ships were forcibly added to his fleet, as Digby anticipated an assault from the Spanish during his attempt to escape the Mediterranean through the narrow Strait of Gibraltar, but fortuitously his foes were too distracted dealing with a Dutch threat to their treasure hunting in the Caribbean. He threaded the strait unchallenged on New Years Day 1629, safely crossed the Channel and sailed up the Thames to Woolwich, where a warm welcome and an uncertain future lay waiting in the rain. Digby had exorcised the ghost of his father's past, but with accusations of piracy preceding his homecoming, had he simply replaced one stain with another? ☀

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

To the Venetians' fury, Digby was warmly received by King Charles I, who delighted in gifts of Greek antiquities. His enemy, the Duke of Buckingham, had been murdered in his absence and, within a year of returning, Digby had become both a Protestant and a senior officer of the English Navy. Devastated by the death of his wife and life-long love Venetia in 1633, and the loss of all but one of his sons, he later reverted to Catholicism and moved to Paris. As the English Civil War brewed, Digby

did a stint in the Tower of London for his involvement in a scheme devised by Queen Henrietta Maria to raise cash for the Crown from wealthy Catholics. After Charles I's execution in 1649, Digby forged an unlikely friendship with Oliver Cromwell, and became an unofficial ambassador to the Papal States during England's shortlived existence as a republic. The Restoration of Charles II brought him newfound acceptance as a close associate of the Queen Mother, Henrietta Maria.

GET HOOKED

READ

A Stain in the Blood by Joe Moshenska (William Heinemann, 2016) is a lively and comprehensive (albeit largely uncritical) account of the life and adventures of Sir Kenelm Digby.

AMISTAD

The gripping story of the slave mutiny comes vividly to life in Spielberg's critically acclaimed historical drama, writes **Alice Barnes-Brown**

Darkness envelops the screen. Slowly, a small light illuminates the scene, revealing the frantic struggle of Sengbe Pieh (Djimon Hounsou), an African taken prisoner on the slave ship *La Amistad*. Using a nail to pick the lock on his chains, the man frees the rest of his people and they swarm onto the deck armed with knives, the rain falling down around them. Chaos erupts. In pure rage, the rebel leader plunges his weapon into the heart of the Spanish captain, bellowing as he looms over the bleeding body of his captor.

This is Spielberg's brutal depiction of the *La Amistad* mutiny of 1839. Fifty-three Mende tribesmen and women (originally from Sierra Leone) were being transported for sale as slaves from one end of Cuba, then a Spanish colony, to the other. They bravely rose up and took the ship for themselves, aiming to return home again. But who were these people, and how did they end up thousands of miles away from Africa?

BETRAYED

Problems caused by the transatlantic slave trade were rife in West Africa, even in Sierra Leone, a colony established

for freed slaves. Illegal traders posed a constant threat to tribes in the area. Twenty-five-year-old Pieh was one of the victims, kidnapped by fellow Africans (paid by unscrupulous European slave merchants, and often members of rival ethnic groups), and carried on the appalling Middle Passage by the notorious Portuguese ship *Teçora*.

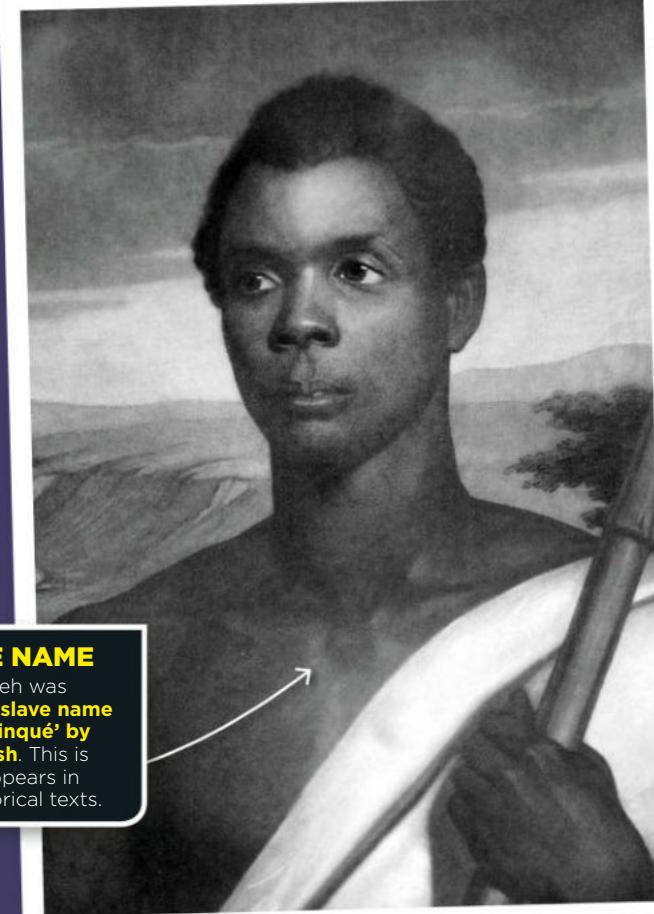
The film harrowingly presents the terror of the Mende journey across the Atlantic, though it does spare the viewer some of the more traumatising details. The *Teçora* was infamous, because the ship was actually designed specifically for completely illegal slave trading, and the crew would treat and degrade captives with unspeakable cruelty. Whippings were commonplace, and when supplies were running low, dozens of Africans would be chained together and thrown overboard – drowning them in the deep waters of the ocean.

Upon arrival at Cuba, the exhausted Africans were piled onto *La Amistad* (ironically, 'friendship' in Spanish) in chains, to be sold to plantations at the other end of Cuba. The Mende had had enough, especially after the cook wryly threatened to butcher and eat them. Finding a rusty nail file on deck, they slowly but surely used it to saw through their chains. Once free, they let loose on the crew, killing the detested cook and ship's captain. The Spanish navigator, meanwhile, was spared on the condition that he would take them home, but he tricked them. During the day, the ship sailed eastwards into the Sun, heading for Africa. At night, though, the ship's course changed to the west, going back to the Americas as the Africans slept. This back-and-forth journey continued for nearly two months.

The *Amistad* eventually ended up at Long Island, New York, where the USS *Washington* took it into custody.

The slave trade

The transatlantic slave trade started at the very beginning of the European colonisation of Africa. Men, women and children were kidnapped from their homes, taken to the Americas, and sold to the highest bidder. The first voyage was undertaken by the Portuguese in 1526, and Britain, Spain, France and the Netherlands soon followed suit. Approximately 12 million people were forcibly transported.



NATIVE NAME

Sengbe Pieh was given the slave name 'Joseph Cinqué' by the Spanish. This is how he appears in most historical texts.

"Give us, us free!"

MAIN: In a moving courtroom scene, heavily praised by critics, the chained Sengbe Pieh arises from his seat in the defendant's box and speaks his first lines in English. Knowing only Mende, he bravely begins a chant which both surprises, softens and scares the rest of the court.

ABOVE: This portrait of Pieh in 1840 was painted when he was about 25 years old, at the height of the scandal. It was commissioned by a black abolitionist, and shows Sengbe in the traditional Mende clothing he would have worn at home.

The mutineers were kept in jail in Connecticut, a state where slavery was still legal. Spielberg presents the revolt and the Africans' internment accurately enough, but the rest of the picture gets caught up in the legal battle, which occurred straight after the Sierra Leoneans had been imprisoned. The film really gets going when the Mende prisoners are at their first court appearance, charged with murder and piracy. Three different interested parties all arrive at the same time and try to claim ownership.

First, the Secretary of State turns up, arguing that the Africans are property of the Queen of Spain, and that they were born as slaves in Cuba. To complicate matters further, the captain of USS

FILMOLOGY

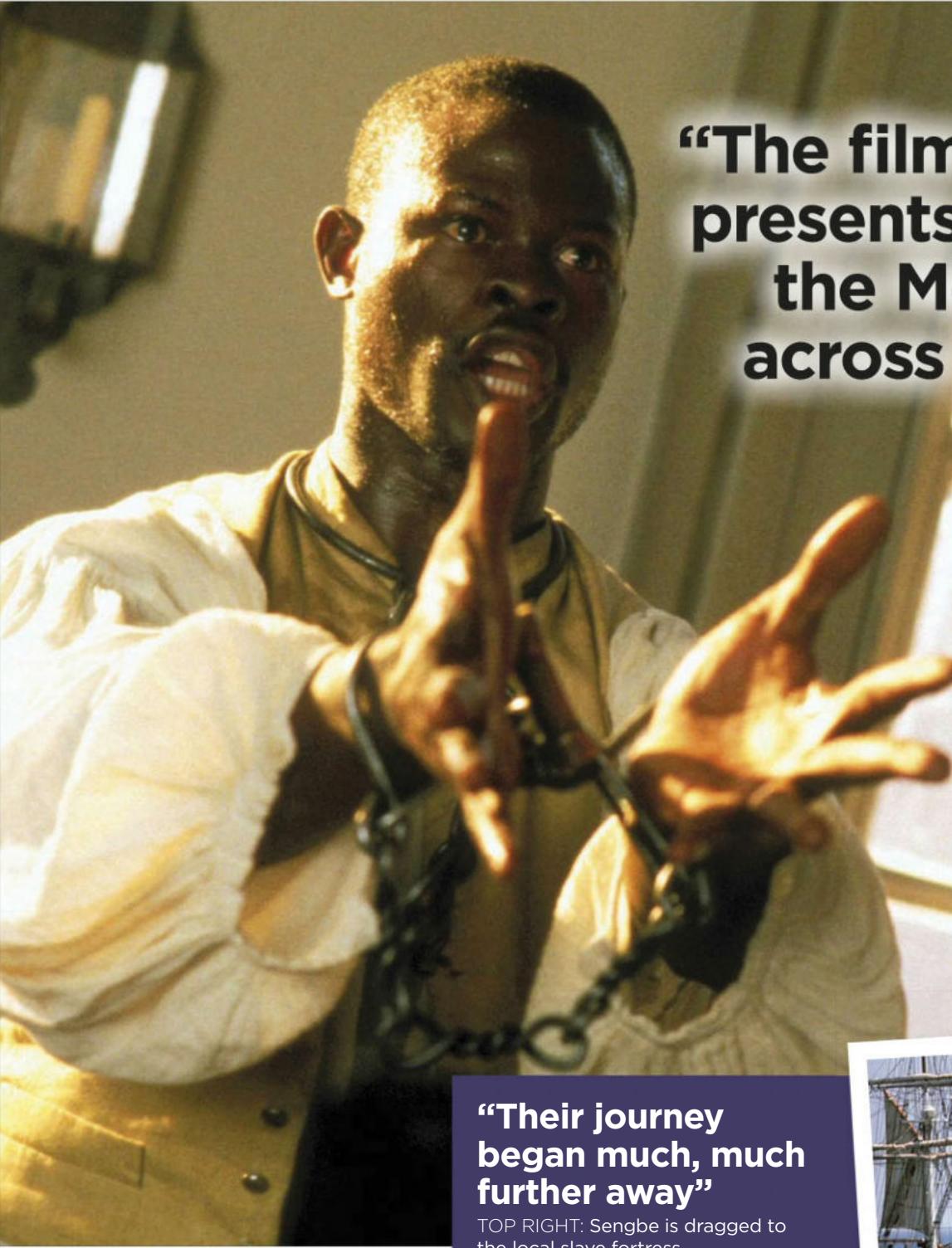
Release date: 1997
Director:

Steven Spielberg

Cast:

Morgan Freeman, Djimon Hounsou, Matthew McConaughey, Anthony Hopkins, Stellan Skarsgård, Pete Postlethwaite

Fast fact: Many actors were offered the part of Sengbe Pieh, including Denzel Washington and Cuba Gooding Jr. The latter would come to regret his decision. For Hounsou, the role launched his career.



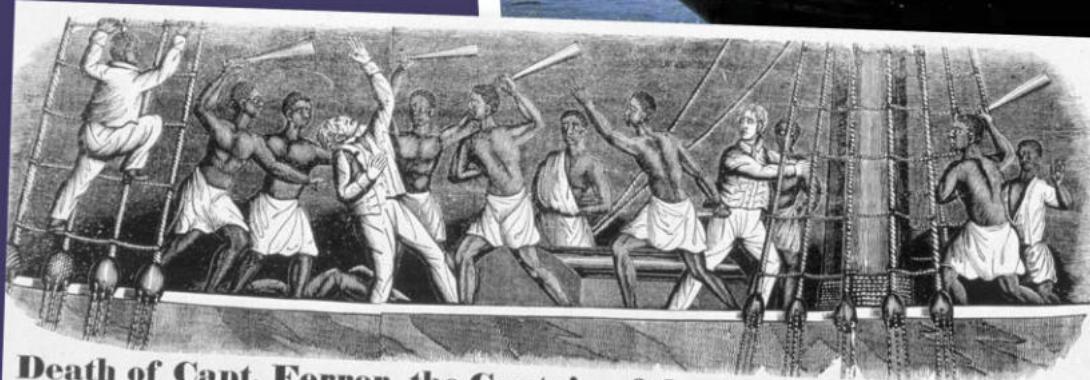
"The film harrowingly presents the terror of the Mende journey across the Atlantic"

"Their journey began much, much further away"

TOP RIGHT: Sengbe is dragged to the local slave fortress
RIGHT: The *Amistad*, taken over by the Mende, encounters another ship
BOTTOM RIGHT: A newspaper breaks the story of the mutiny, depicting the Mende as brutal

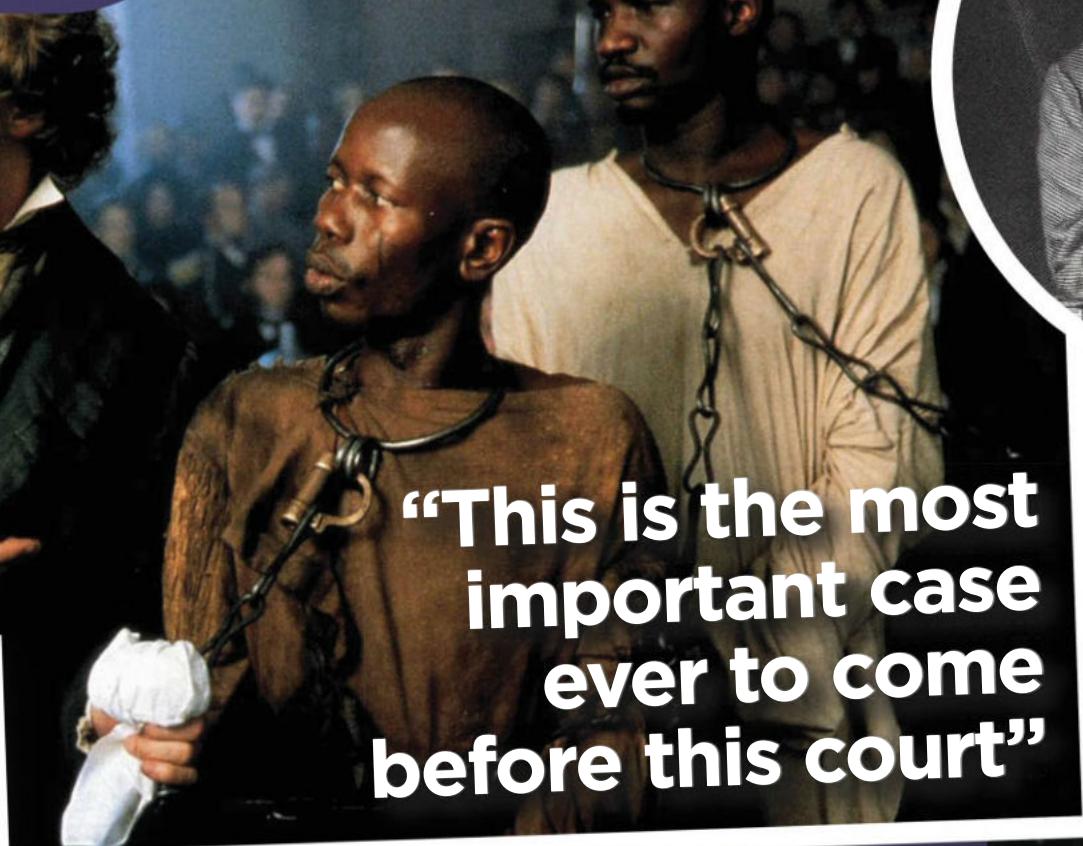
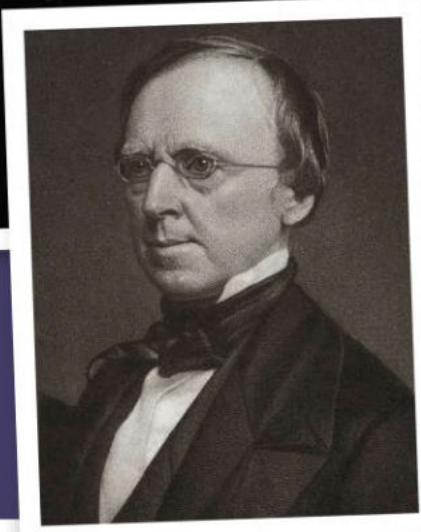
Washington wishes to keep them as salvage. The Spanish navigators then arrive and provide proof of purchase, while young lawyer Baldwin (Matthew McConaughey) observes. He offers to defend the captives, based on the cynical view that it's nothing more than a property case. Two abolitionists named Tappan and Joadson reluctantly hire him. Tappan, a genuine historical figure, was an evangelical abolitionist who played a much more pivotal role in the case than the film suggests. However, Joadson – a free black man and associate of Tappan – was a role created directly for Morgan Freeman.

At the time, spectators around the world keenly followed the lawsuit. Britain, who had worked with the



Death of Capt. Ferrer, the Captain of the Amistad, July, 1839.

Don Jose Ruiz and Don Pedro Montez, of the Island of Cuba, having purchased fifty-three slaves at Havana, recently imported from Africa, put them on board the Amistad. Capt. Ferrer, in order to transport them to Principe, another port on the Island of Cuba. After being out from Havana about four days, the African captives on board, in order to obtain their freedom, and return to Africa, armed themselves with cane knives, and rose upon the Captain and crew of the vessel. Capt. Ferrer and the cook of the vessel were killed; two of the crew escaped; Ruiz and Montez were made prisoners.



SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

ABOVE: Baldwin defends the Africans, who look on, confused. Unable to understand what he is saying as they do not speak English, they talk among themselves and equate Baldwin to a dung-scraper.

LEFT: The lawyer, however, was not as young and inexperienced as the film implies. He had been practising for almost 30 years. Three years after the *Amistad* case, he was made Governor of Connecticut.

US to abolish the Atlantic slave trade, was convinced that it was a matter of international law as the event involved a number of different nations. Spain, meanwhile, questioned US jurisdiction – after all, the ship was Spanish, the incident happened in a Spanish colony, and those who were killed were Spanish.

Back in Spielberg's fictional realm, Baldwin defends Pieh and the others. Initially, he doesn't view the Mende as real people, merely the subjects of a case the hungry lawyer absolutely must win, but he eventually grows to respect their humanity as he learns their customs. He battles it out with the Spanish and US governments, seemingly without success, but he holds a secret weapon. After scouring the ship for clues, he finds a document proving that the defendants were not born into slavery in Cuba, but free Africans who had been transported by the Teçora illegally. He presents it to the judge, but without the Africans being able to speak for themselves, it's not an easy ride.

In reality, the case was much more complex. While the parties it depicts did exist, there were another three claimants involved, which Spielberg has omitted. Furthermore, far from being an eager bystander, Tappan had voraciously raised funds and sourced a Mende translator to help the Africans' case, a young sailor in the British navy named James Covey. Played by Chiwetel Ejiofor, he does not appear until later in the movie, presumably for dramatic effect.

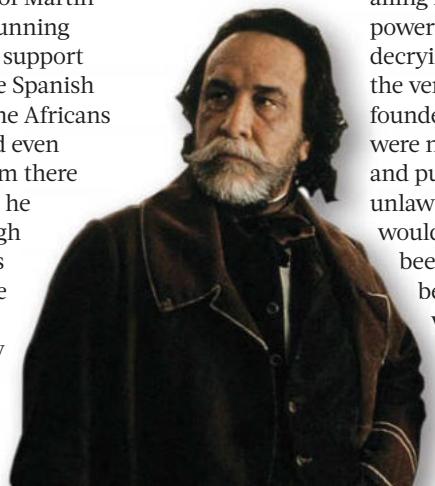
The court ruled in favour of the Africans, much to the dismay of Martin Van Buren, the US president running for re-election. Worried about support in the South, he sided with the Spanish government, and wished for the Africans to be returned to Cuba. He had even arranged for a ship to take them there immediately, so confident was he of a favourable decision. Though in the movie he is portrayed as a hapless politician susceptible to the influence of advisers, the real Van Buren was a savvy

operator. He appealed the lower court's decision, taking it to the highest judges in the land – the Supreme Court.

ILLEGAL ALIENS

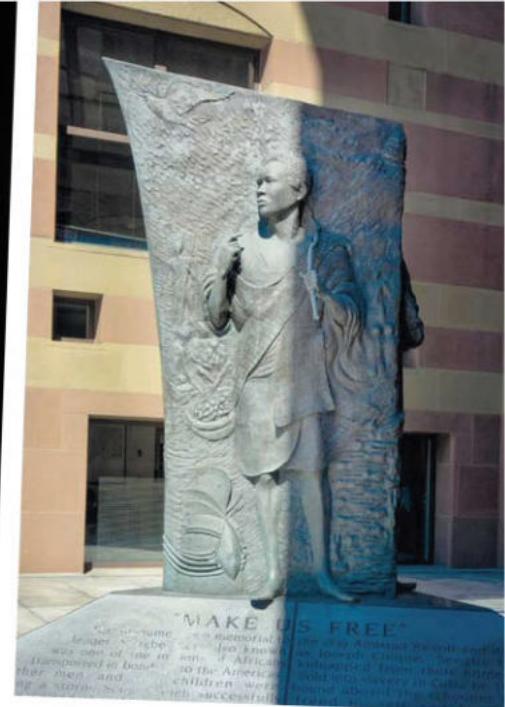
Baldwin and his colleagues have to pull out all the stops, so they introduce the heavyweights. Covey is invited to bring the stories of the Africans themselves to light for the first time, and the abolitionists finally convince former lawyer and ex-President John Quincy Adams to join their cause. The ailing Adams delivers an evocative and powerful speech to the nine justices, decrying that Van Buren had violated the very principles on which the US was founded. According to him, the Africans were never slaves, and were to all intents and purposes free people who had been unlawfully kidnapped. He asks what would have happened had the accused been white. Although we can't be sure that the real Adams was wistfully staring at a statue of his (Founding) father John Adams as

DEAD MAN WALKING
Spanish navigator Ruiz is played by Geno Silva



EXPERT ACTOR

Anthony Hopkins astounded the cast and crew, when he recited his **seven-page Supreme Court speech in one take**.



"The truth has been driven from this case, like a slave"

MAIN: Anthony Hopkins, playing John Quincy Adams (inset). Quincy Adams was a keen botanist, and the character is shown here talking about a flower native to West Africa, which Sengbe recognised from home.

ABOVE: This memorial in New Haven, Connecticut, is dedicated to the mutiny. After their freedom, many of the Africans stayed in New Haven, as they were given shelter and tutoring by the locals. They could sometimes be seen socialising together.

he spoke, Anthony Hopkins' imitation of the ageing politician is one of the film's highlights.

After years of legal wrangling, the Mende are finally able to return home to be reunited with their families.

With considerable assistance from the abolitionists – not the US government, as the film suggests – the Africans returned to Sierra Leone in 1842. However, 16 of their number had died since the saga began, a bittersweet ending to an otherwise landmark case.

Critics and historians, however, are less than pleased with Spielberg's Hollywood version of the story. Some argue that the film places too much emphasis on the white abolitionists, and does not give the Africans enough credit for their agency, actions and hard work. Others say that the abolitionists aren't given enough focus, and are stereotyped as one-dimensional religious fanatics. As in Spielberg's recent *Lincoln* (2012), the film is guilty of misrepresenting the case's wider relevance. After all, the

Amistad case did nothing to alleviate the domestic slave trade, which was vital to the southern states' economy. Millions of black men, women and children were still suffering under the brutality of southern slave masters.

However, the critics all seem to hate the director's tampering with the historical timeline. The characters in the movie are panicking about the seemingly imminent civil war, when in reality this did not happen for another 20 years, massively overstating the impact of the case.

But regardless of Spielberg's messing with the space-time continuum, the director has created a moving, distressing version of the plight of the Amistad Africans, expertly brought to life by a diverse cast of actors. ☀

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Do you have a favourite historical film that should be our next Reel Story?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

Ones to watch: Emancipation

Lincoln

(2012) Another of Spielberg's abolition-themed films is Oscar-winning biopic, *Lincoln*. It tells the tale of Abraham Lincoln's quest to destroy slavery for good, facing tough opposition from the South and within his own party.

12 Years A Slave

(2013) Based on the memoirs of Solomon Northup, an African-American free man kidnapped and sold as a slave, this harrowing drama received universal acclaim and earned a place in film history.



Chiwetel Ejiofor brings Solomon Northup to life

Amazing Grace

(2006) William Wilberforce navigates the pitfalls of Parliament in order to get Britain to abandon the slave trade.

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Q&A

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• HOW DID THEY DO THAT? p84 • WHAT IS IT? p87

OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Social historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



ADAM JACOT DE BOINOD

Author and journalist, worked on series one of the BBC panel game QI



GREG JENNER

Consultant for BBC's *Horrible Histories* series and author of *A Million Years in a Day* (2015)



JULIAN HUMPHREYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author



SANDRA LAWRENCE

Writer and columnist, with a specialist interest in British heritage subjects



MILES RUSSELL

Author and senior lecturer in prehistoric and Roman archaeology at Bournemouth University



NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Are Hawaiian shirts a 20th century crime of fashion? Whatever your thoughts, send them in.

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WHO INVENTED HAWAIIAN SHIRTS?

European missionaries arriving in Hawaii in the 19th century were shocked at the locals' 'nakedness'. They forced the islanders to wear western-style, cotton clothing rather than their traditional bark-cloth loincloths decorated with charcoal and berry juices.

Japanese and Chinese migrants arriving to work on the sugar and pineapple plantations realised that there was more money in garments.

Alongside locals who had learned to use new-fangled sewing machines, they started to make western-style clothes and eastern-style kimonos.

In 1889, the first Hawaiian 'shirt maker,' A M Mellis, placed a newspaper advertisement for his made-to-measure shop at 17 Emma St, Honolulu. The modern design incorporated European tailoring, far-eastern and Hawaiian imagery, cowboy practicality and Polynesian colour, and was formalised in the

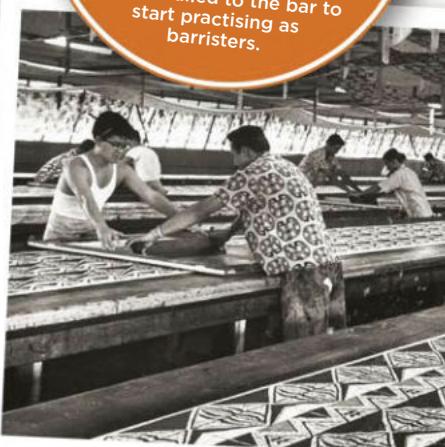
1930s, when Ellery Chun created his 'Aloha' shirt to combat falling sales during the Depression.

Popularity exploded after World War II, when American servicemen stationed in the South Pacific, such as future designer Alfred Shaheen, brought home soft, bright-coloured, rayon souvenirs. The teenage revolution of the 1950s cemented the style, while the 1960s surf boom, '80s TV cop shows and '90s cocktail craze all saw new highs. SL

DID YOU KNOW?

SHIP SHAPE

The hatch from Sir Francis Drake's ship, the *Golden Hind*, is now believed to be doing service as a table in Middle Temple, an Inn of Court, where members sign the register when they're called to the bar to start practising as barristers.



WHO WAS THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL ACTRESS?

 Even before Oliver Cromwell banned the theatre during the Commonwealth, playhouses had been an all-male domain. Then, during the Restoration, the theatre came back with an explosion of colour – and the first actresses. The first woman to tread the boards in a professional capacity was 30-year-old Margaret ‘Peg’ Hughes, playing Desdemona in Shakespeare’s *Othello*, on 3 December 1660 at the Vere Street Theatre, which was a converted London tennis court. Samuel Pepys regarded Peg a “mighty pretty woman” and, as the lover of Prince Rupert, Duke of Cumberland, she enjoyed an extravagant lifestyle. She was painted four times by Sir Peter Lely, in various states of undress. The Duke never married her, however, and after his death Peg found herself in reduced circumstances. She died in 1719, having sold her house and jewellery. SL



LIVELY LADY
Margaret Hughes lived a life scandalous enough to rival today's celebrities

WHY DO WE SAY DRESSED UP TO THE NINES

It's from times when the 'nines' alluded to Classical scholars seeking perfection through learning. The nines represented the nine Muses of Greek and Roman mythology.

WHAT CONNECTS...

AN ELIZABETHAN DANCE WITH A NOTORIOUS JEWELLERY RAID?



1 The galliard was a strenuous renaissance dance, involving jumping and hopping, and was a great favourite of Queen Elizabeth I.



2 Sir Christopher Hatton's skill in dancing brought him to the attention of the Queen, who later made him her Lord Chancellor.



3 When he was given use of the Bishop of Ely's palace at Holborn in 1576, he gave his name to Hatton Garden, which occupies part of the site.



4 In 2015, Hatton Garden was the site of the largest burglary in English legal history when £14 million of jewels were stolen.



ENDLESS NIGHT

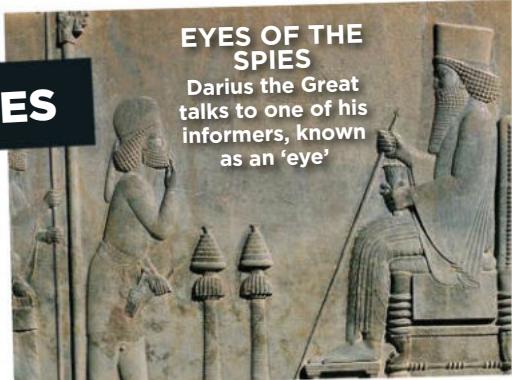
American bomber planes on their way to attack Tokyo, a victim of constant bombardment

Which city was bombed the most during WWII?



During World War II, airpower was used to intimidate and terrify the enemy through aerial bombardment of cities. Although bombing was initially intended to focus upon military and industrial installations, densely populated centres, as well as cultural landmarks, soon came to be considered legitimate

targets. From September 1940, London was subjected to 57 consecutive nights of bombing, while Berlin was hit by over 360 air raids between 1940 and 1945. The greatest number of raids, however, took place in Tokyo where, between November 1944 and August 1945, nearly 800,000 buildings were destroyed and 130,000 people were killed. MR



EYES OF THE SPIES

Darius the Great talks to one of his informers, known as an 'eye'

WHY DID PERSIAN KINGS HAVE SO MANY EYES?



The ‘eyes’ of the Persian king were, in reality, officials appointed by the monarch to oversee the state of the nation and to report back on any rumour of rebellion, dissatisfaction or perceived evil. As the ‘eye’ of the monarch, such state-sponsored informers wielded great power and influence, and were a constant reminder that the king was aware of everything happening in his empire, even if not present himself. MR

IN A NUTSHELL

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

An order of warrior monks, who faced death and danger in the Holy Land... and at home



Who were the Knights Templar?

A military, religious institution founded in Jerusalem in around 1120. The role of the Knights Templar was to protect pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land, and to defend territories won by the Christians during the First Crusade.

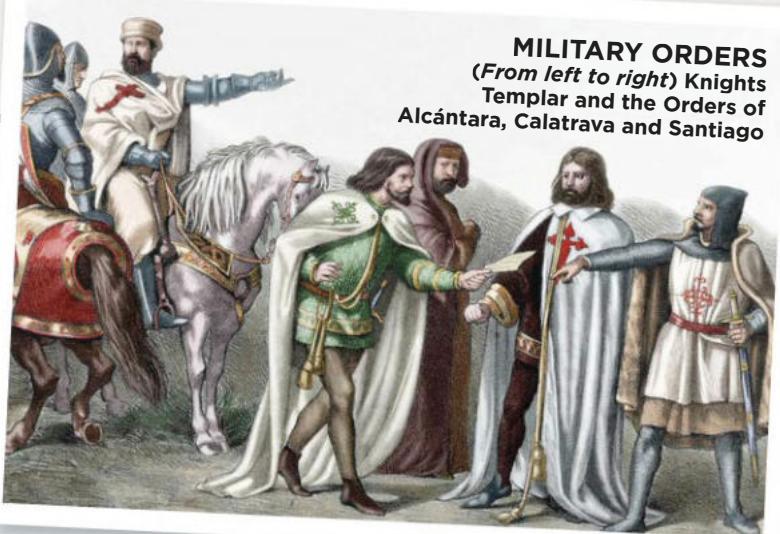
How did the Order gain momentum?

Templar beginnings were pretty humble, originating with French knight Hugues de Payens. He approached the King of Jerusalem, Baldwin II, proposing the creation of a monastic order that could protect pilgrims making the treacherous journey from the coast at Jaffa to the interior of the Holy Land. The Order was given headquarters in a wing of the royal palace on Jerusalem's Temple Mount – a location that provided inspiration for its name and, with the help of the influential Saint Bernard of Clairvaux, was officially sanctioned by the Pope at the Council of Troyes in 1129. The

Order's founding members moved through Europe, seeking financial support to continue their fight in the Holy Land.

How did the Templars become so wealthy?

The Order relied on wealthy patrons to donate land and money to fund their cause, and received support from some highly influential figures, including Henry II of England. Donated estates were run smartly, farming the land and raising



MILITARY ORDERS
(From left to right) Knights Templar and the Orders of Alcántara, Calatrava and Santiago

Templar community that used the nearby River Thames to trade.

Who could join the Order?

Those who felt they had a vocation to fight for God could offer their services to the Knights Templar, providing, of course, that they were male. Recruits were required to take three monastic vows: to relinquish all personal property; to obey their commanding officer; and to abstain from sex. Links to the outside world were forbidden;

in 1147. The mantle was to be worn at all times and treated with respect, with knights only allowed to eat or drink while they were wearing it.

Why was the Order disbanded?

Although the Christians finally lost their fight for the Holy Land in 1291, the Templars continued to gather support, promising to recapture the lands that had been lost. But in 1307, accusations of heresy were made against the Order, led by French king Philip IV, and at dawn on Friday 13 October 1307, hundreds of French Templars were arrested on the King's orders.

There is still debate as to why Philip turned against the Templars, but it is generally accepted that he had become jealous of the Order's immense wealth and wished to acquire it for himself. A host of accusations were made against the Templars, including spitting and urinating on the cross, idolatry and sodomy. Those who refused to 'confess' to any or all of these alleged sins were subjected to torture – one contemporary stated that 36 Templars died this way rather than confess and in 1310, some 54 French Templars were burned at the stake. Templars in England, too, faced trial on the orders of Edward II, who wished to keep the peace with France.

The Knights Templar was formally disbanded in 1312, with much of its wealth ending up in the royal coffers, and its remaining members fleeing or absorbed into another military order of the day, the Knights Hospitaller – the Templar's rivals.

"Those who felt they had a vocation to fight for God could offer their services"

essential funds to buy military equipment for its soldiers in the Holy Land, as well as build the circular churches they are now remembered for. Temple Church, just off Fleet Street in London, was the Order's English headquarters, and would have been at the heart of a thriving

recruits should be unmarried, free, and able bodied. Initiation ceremonies took place at the Templar headquarters and from there, new soldiers could be sent to the Holy Land to fight, or serve the Templars closer to home. Templar soldiers in the Holy Land earned themselves a reputation as a formidable fighting force, not least because they were forbidden to retreat in battle.

Did everyone wear a uniform?

The distinctive Templar uniform of white mantle with a red cross on the left breast or shoulder wasn't actually introduced until 1129. The red cross was probably added during the Second Crusade



THE DEVIL'S WORK
A band of Knights Templar executed by French King Phillip IV, accused of heresy



HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

FOKKER DR.I

The 'triplane' of the Red Baron was an innovative machine



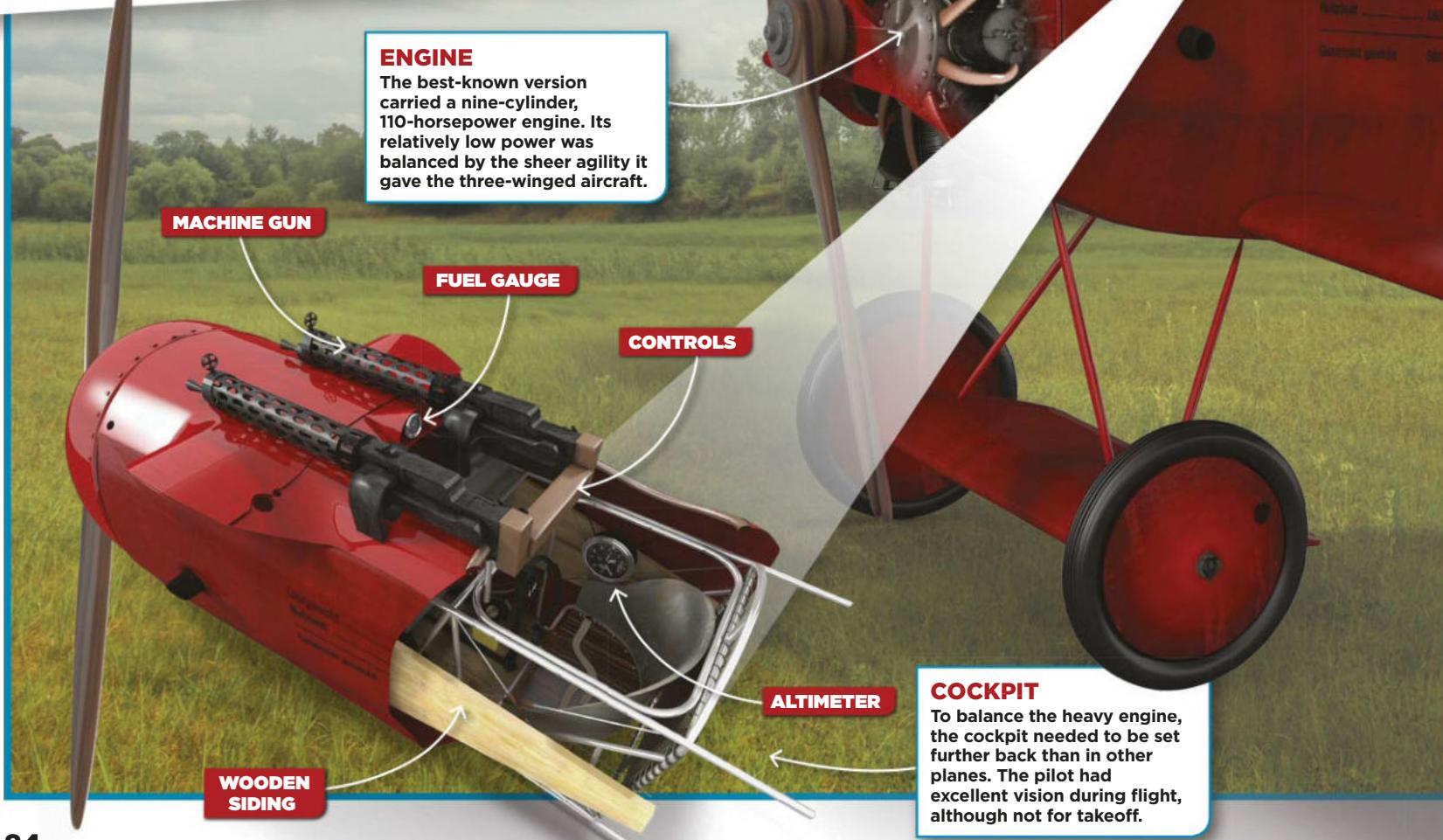
After being inspired by the British 'Sopwith' triplane, the Germans developed their own version: the Fokker Dr.I. The first two were given to the squadron of Manfred von Richthofen in August 1917 (known by the Allies as the 'Red Baron'), who took one as his personal plane and painted it red. Its exceptional manoeuvrability made it ideal for the kind of air combat that was being waged on the Western Front.

MACHINE GUNS

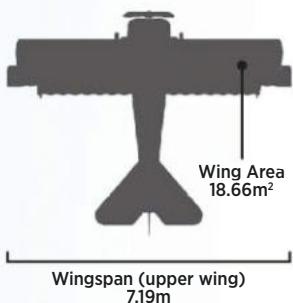
The plane was equipped with two Spandau LMG machine guns, operated using an interrupter mechanism, which enabled them to shoot through the gaps in the spinning propeller.

FLYING ACE

The Red Baron prepares his Fokker for take-off



DIMENSIONS

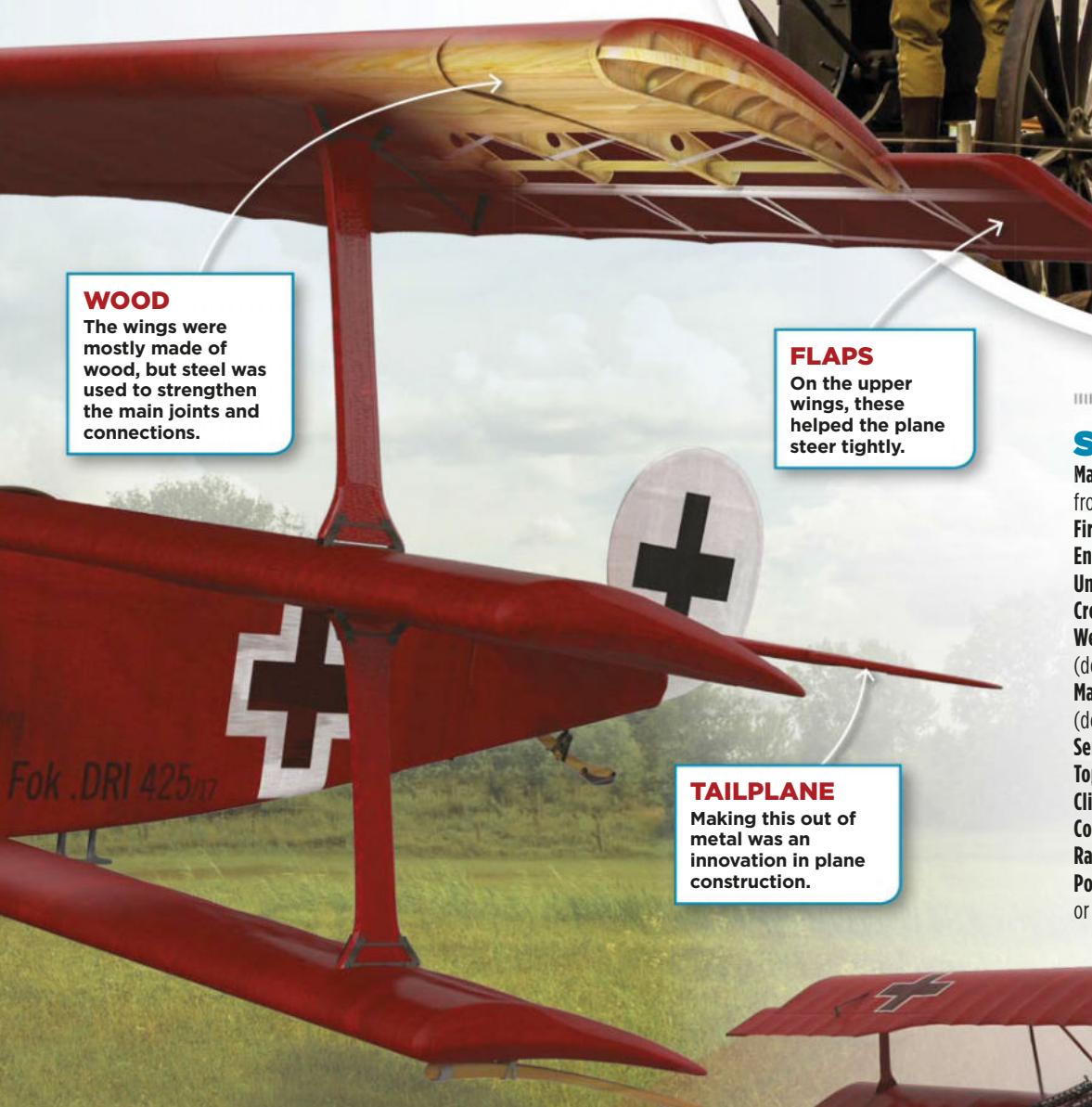


WOOD

The wings were mostly made of wood, but steel was used to strengthen the main joints and connections.

FLIGHT PATH

A model hangs from the ceiling at a military museum in Brussels



TAILPLANE

Making this out of metal was an innovation in plane construction.

FUSELAGE

The chassis of the plane consisted of hollow metal tubes, making it sturdier than other aircraft at the time, which were made of wood.

FLAPS

On the upper wings, these helped the plane steer tightly.

SPECIFICATIONS

Manufacturer: Fokker Flugzeugwerke, from Reinhold Platz's design

First flight: 21 August 1917

Entry into service: October 1917

Units built: 318

Crew: 1

Weight: Approx 405kg/893lb
(depending on the model)

Maximum weight at takeoff: 585kg/1,290lb
(depending on the model)

Service ceiling: 6,100m (20,000ft)

Top speed: 165km/h (103mph) at sea level

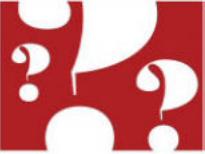
Climb rate: 332m/min (1,090ft/min)

Combat radius: 300km (186mi)

Range: 1 hour 30 minutes

Power source: 1 Oberursel UR II; SHIII; GOE III; UR III or Le Rhône engine (depending on the model)





WE ATE WHAT?!

DRIED EGG

An archetypal image of World War II, dried egg gained a reputation for all that was bad about rationing. After some disastrous attempts to import eggs from America (one consignment was so rotten workers had to be paid extra to unload them and the evidence was tipped down a disused mine shaft) dried eggs seemed to be the answer to a country desperate for protein.

They first appeared in ration books in June 1942. The Ministry of Food issued posters and recipe leaflets to persuade a sceptical public who remembered 'Eggall', a horrid prototype invented during World War I.

A new form of powdered egg was better received, especially when disguised as an omelette, scrambled or used in cakes (if the flour, sugar and butter were available). People became so used to powdered egg that when the shelled variety returned after the war, many housewives had to re-learn how to boil one. SL

GOOD EGG
A 1943 advert from the Ministry of Food, convincing consumers of the benefits of dried egg



MYTH BUSTING

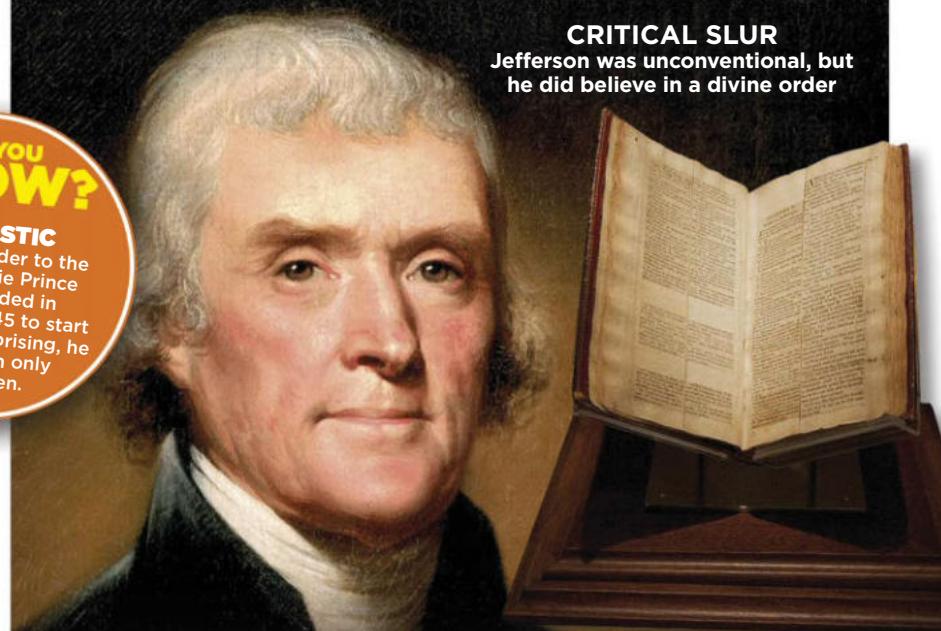
Who invented the lightbulb?

Not Thomas Edison. German watchmaker Heinrich Goebel invented the first true lightbulb in 1854, when he placed a carbonised bamboo filament inside glass. In 1878, English physicist Joseph Swan invented an electric lightbulb that could burn for over 13 hours. Four years earlier, Canadian inventors Henry Woodward and Matthew Evans had patented a lightbulb, but were unable to make a commercial success of their invention. Thomas Edison bought their patent and in 1879, he refined their invention by placing a thin, carbon filament in an oxygenless bulb. The resulting light could burn for 40 hours and so Edison's invention, though not the world's first lightbulb, became the first to be commercially viable. JH

DID YOU KNOW?

OPTIMISTIC
When pretender to the throne Bonnie Prince Charlie landed in Scotland in 1745 to start the Jacobite uprising, he arrived with only seven men.

CRITICAL SLUR
Jefferson was unconventional, but he did believe in a divine order



WAS THE AMERICAN FOUNDING FATHER THOMAS JEFFERSON REALLY AN ATHEIST?

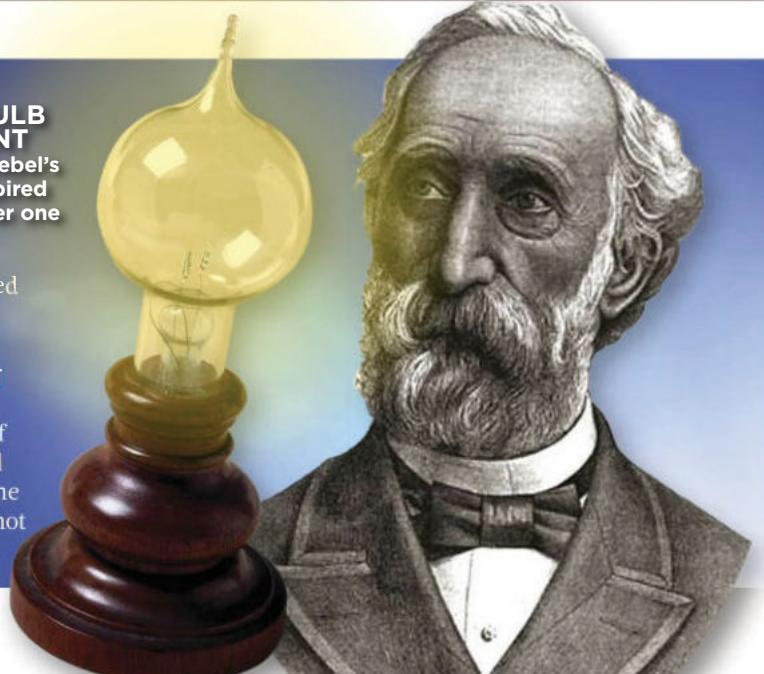
Thomas Jefferson is one of American history's greats. He was the third president and the lead author of the Declaration of Independence. So, you'd expect that he was universally loved in his lifetime, yet religious conservatives attacked him as a "howling atheist". The truth, however, was more complex. Jefferson self-identified as a Christian, and yet was suspicious of the clergy and the Church.

It seems he was probably a deist who believed that God had created the Earth, but didn't meddle in human affairs. Jefferson rejected Christ's divinity and instead praised him as

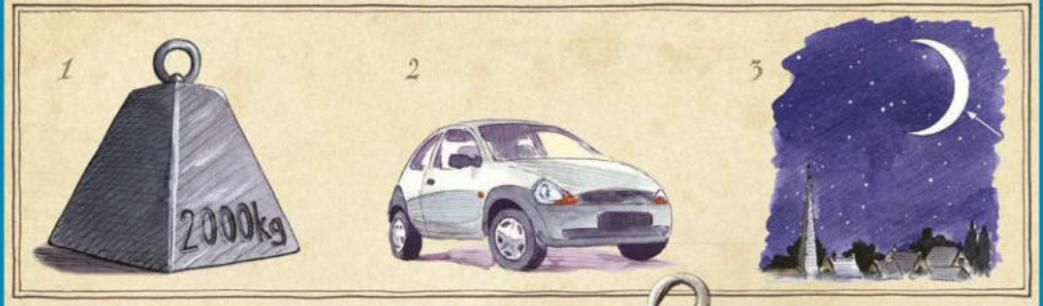
a brilliant moral philosopher whose teachings had been corrupted by later biographers. In 1804, the President assembled the first of two so-called *Jefferson Bibles*, in which he pored over the Greek, Latin, French and English translations of the sacred text and then literally took a sharp razor to anything he found implausible.

His second homemade scrapbook of 1820, *The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth*, reduced the New Testament to 84 pages and was devoid of any miracles, including Christ's resurrection. The original is held by the Smithsonian Museum, but you can read a digital version online. GJ

LIGHTBULB MOMENT
Heinrich Goebel's design inspired Edison's later one



This ancient figure died young, but certainly not penniless



SEE ANSWERS BELOW



What was the 'dancing plague'?

From the 14th to the 17th century, Europe was afflicted with sporadic 'dancing plagues', which saw sufferers dancing for days. In July 1518, a notable instance began when one woman, Frau Troffea, danced the streets of Strasbourg. Within a month, the throng was 400 strong. Some continued until they dropped dead from exhaustion, stroke or heart attack.

The authorities hired musicians to encourage the crowd, hoping their bodies would be compelled back into balance. Suggested causes include mass social hysteria, stress-induced psychosis, religious ecstasy, or seizures caused by contaminated rye. EB

WHAT IS IT?

THIS 16TH-CENTURY DEVICE WAS USED IN WAR, BUT NOT HOW YOU MIGHT THINK



50,000

The total distance, in miles, of roads constructed by the Roman state across its empire.

WHAT IS THE OLDEST SURVIVING ROAD MAP IN BRITAIN?

Dating to the 1370s, with some later additions and revisions, the Gough Map is thought to be the earliest piece of cartography to show Britain in a recognisable form. Depicting England, Scotland and Wales, it measures just 56 x 115cm and is a remarkable survival. The locations of more than 600 settlements are included, with the most prominent cities – London and York – inscribed in gold. It also features roads, rivers, prominent buildings and Hadrian's Wall. There is evidently a geographical bias towards English settlements, as Scotland and Wales are rendered with much less accuracy. Nothing is known of the map's origins or history before 1774, when it was purchased by the antiquary Richard Gough (after whom it is named), but it pre-dates other route maps by some 250 years. EB



NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Intrigued by the Fokker Dr.I? Had a historical lightbulb moment yourself? Send us your comments!

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www.facebook.com/HistoryRevealed

editor@historyrevealed.com

the bullet, allowing it to be pulled out
made use of a screw that would pierce
This is a medieval bullet extractor, which
Car Moon (Tutanhamun) What is it?
Answers: Hidden Historicals Two Tonee



Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

BRITAIN'S TREASURES p90 • BOOKS p92

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

EVENT

M Shed Weekend

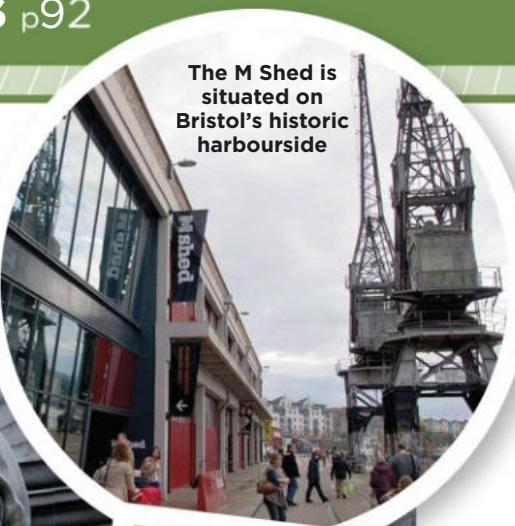
M Shed Museum, Bristol, 25-26 February.
www.historyextra.com/events

Pay a visit to Bristol's history museum, the M Shed, for a number of great weekend events – perfect for the history lover looking to escape the dreary weather. On Saturday, explore the Victorian era with some of the biggest names in the game, including Saul David and Kathryn Hughes. Or, look east to Istanbul with Bettany Hughes, who will be delivering a fascinating talk on the city's diverse history. Then, on Sunday, delve deeper into the impact of World War II on global history with Yasmin Khan, Laurence Rees and many more. Booking is essential.

The first day of the event is dedicated to the Victorians

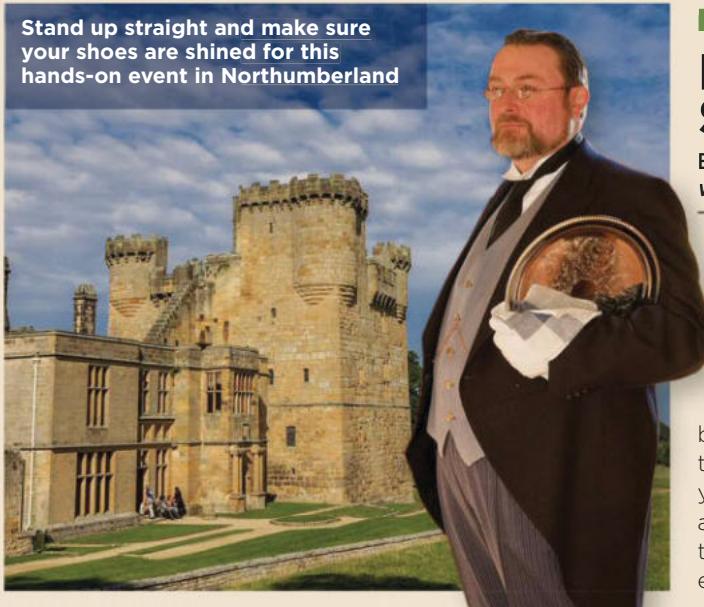


The M Shed is situated on Bristol's historic harbourside



Historian and author Bettany Hughes will be giving a talk on Istanbul

Stand up straight and make sure your shoes are shined for this hands-on event in Northumberland



EVENT

Butler School

Belsay Hall, 18-26 February.
www.bit.ly/2i6sycT

Think you could do a better job than Downton Abbey's Carson? The staff at Belsay Hall, Northumberland, demonstrate how hard butlers worked to please their masters. Make sure your clothes are in order, and leave your opinions at the door as you learn the etiquette of noble houses.

TO BUY

Medieval Heart Brooch

£22.99, British Museum.
www.bit.ly/1Lgqnvw

Give your true love the perfect gift this Valentine's Day, a beautiful brooch that evokes the romance of medieval courtship, inspired by some of the jewellery found in the Fishpool Hoard.

The design remains faithful to the original





The historian comes to the National Archives

TALK

The Private Lives of the Tudors with Tracy Borman

National Archives, Kew, 9 February.
www.bit.ly/2hQeoCJ

Discussing her latest book, *The Private Lives of the Tudors*, our cover-feature writer Tracy Borman reveals what lay beyond the monarchs' seemingly impenetrable façades. Servants have intriguing stories to tell, like Queen Elizabeth I's maid, who slept at the end of her bed. These testimonies are unearthed and examined more closely than ever.

FESTIVAL

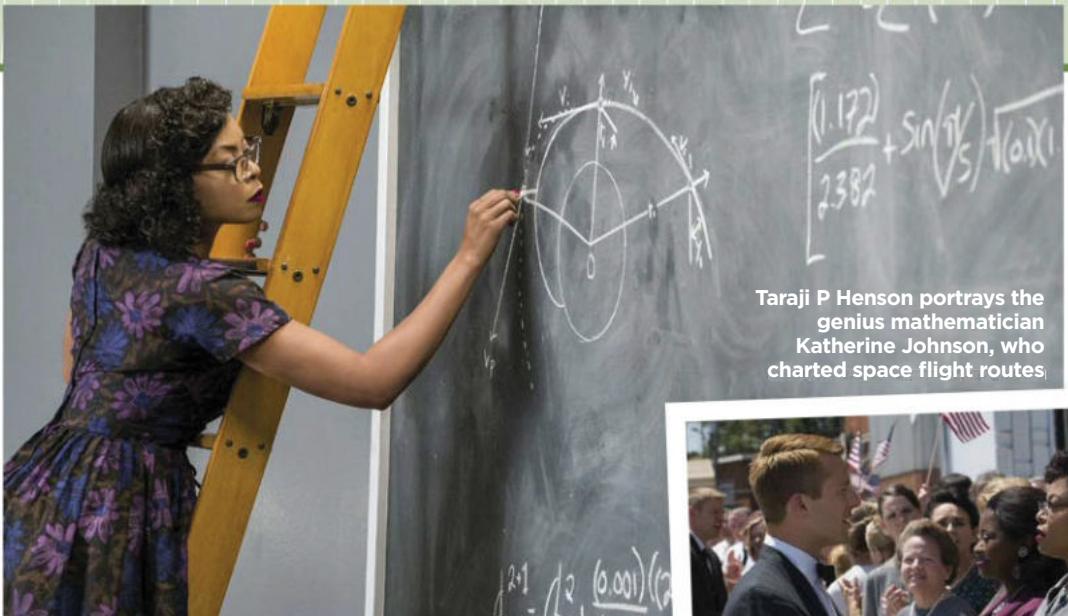
Jorvik Viking Festival

York, 20-26 February.
www.jorvik-viking-festival.co.uk

Jorvik's famous annual festival returns to York in February, keeping the Viking tradition of Jolablot (that's the celebration of the end of winter) alive and kicking. This year's theme is based on the fall of Eric Bloodaxe, the larger-than-life warrior king. Taking place all over the city, it really is fun for all the family.



Try your hand at swordfighting, archery or even jewellery craft



Taraji P Henson portrays the genius mathematician Katherine Johnson, who charted space flight routes



FILM

Hidden Figures

In cinemas 27 January 2017

Taraji P Henson, Janelle Monáe and Octavia Spencer star in this inspiring biography of Katherine Johnson, a black, female mathematician working for NASA in the 1960s. Suffering racist, misogynistic prejudice and segregation, in the workplace as well as

outside it, she and her team played a key role in sending a man into orbit, breaking down stereotypes and helping the US to catch up in the Space Race against the Soviet Union.



This half term, what amazing things will you find hidden under the sand?

EVENT

Awesome Archaeology

Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire, 20-24 February.
www.bit.ly/2ibLSRZ

If you like hunting with metal detectors or digging up the garden, you'll love this opportunity to dig up the past. Kenilworth Castle invites you to meet their own intrepid archaeologists, who will gladly show you items found from their investigations all over the globe. As well as digging, you can take part in coin rubbing and facial reconstruction – this exciting event is a must for any aspiring archaeologist, young or old.

► ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- Common Sayings Quiz – Test your knowledge of 15th-century phrases. How many do we still use? Tudor Merchant's House, Tenby, Wales. 18-26 February 2017.
- India's Gateway Exhibition – Explore the history of Mumbai and Gujarat as part of the UK-India Year of Culture. Blackburn Museum, starts 18 February.

A FANTASY WORLD

Caernarfon features in Welsh mythology as the magical location of a beautiful maiden, who the Emperor Maximus fell in love with in a dream

INSPIRED BY ISLAM

The castle was designed by a master architect, James of St George, and inspired by Edward's crusades in the Middle East, as seen in these octagonal towers.



BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

CAERNARFON CASTLE

Gwynedd, North Wales

Caernarfon has been a place of strategic importance for many centuries, and nowhere is it more obvious than at the castle, Edward I's daunting pet project

GETTING THERE:
Just off the A487, Caernarfon Castle is easily visible in the town. The closest train station is Bangor, from where you can get a bus to the castle.



TIMES AND PRICES:
Open all year, admission hours are seasonal (closing at 4pm in winter and as late as 6pm in summer). An adult ticket costs £7.95.

FIND OUT MORE:
Call 01286 677617 or visit www.bit.ly/2gYpvyn

Though a symbol of English domination over Wales, the locals have grown rather fond of this imposing, iconic stronghold. After conquering the region for good, King Edward I surveyed his new lands, and settled on Caernarfon as a location for his new castle, as it was close to rivers and open water. It was part of a string of four fortresses that he would build in north Wales, to assert his status as a successful English invader.

Long before he arrived in this windswept place, though, other

conquerors had seen the site's potential as a defence hotspot. Just one mile away, the Romans constructed a sizeable fort in AD 77 that could hold up to 1,000 troops – Segontium. It remained operational for three centuries, protecting the Romans from the riotous Celts. Next came William the Conqueror, who built a Norman motte-and-bailey on the current site of the castle.

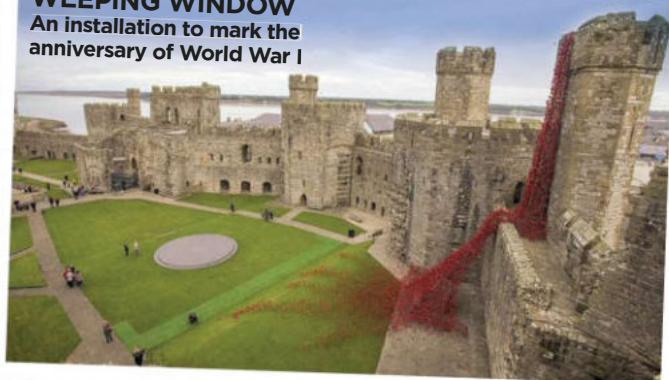
STATUS SYMBOL

After he crushed a Welsh uprising in 1283, Edward decided to make

his grand plans for a castle – which would be a palace and a seat of government as well as a fortification – a reality. His blueprint also included a planned town, with walls echoing the magnificent ones in Constantinople. To make his structure a more pleasant place to be, Edward incorporated bands of coloured stone into the brickwork, and a large tower for his personal living quarters.

But architectural fantasies like this didn't come cheap, and Caernarfon Castle cost more than

WEEPING WINDOW
An installation to mark the anniversary of World War I





WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



KING'S GATE

The old main entrance to the castle was left unfinished by its builders, meaning that you can see the exposed design in the brickwork.



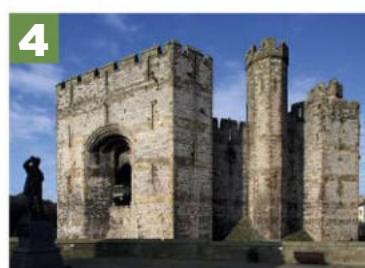
ENTRANCE PAVILION

Opened in 2015, this new, stylish and easily accessible visitor centre is your first port of call for the impressive castle.



EAGLE TOWER

The grandest of Caernarfon's unusual polygon-shaped turrets, it was once topped by threatening eagle statues.



QUEEN'S GATE

This gate, featuring a balcony, is relatively high above the ground, as it was built upon the site of the Norman motte.



ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS MUSEUM

Housed in Caernarfon's towers, the museum displays artifacts from Wales' oldest infantry regiment.



THE GREAT HALL

Though only its foundations remain, this was once capable of holding 300 guests, and used to host royal entertainment.

"Caernarfon cost more than the Treasury's yearly income"

the Treasury's yearly income. Nor was the construction without setbacks – it is said that while laying the foundations, the body of Roman emperor Magnus Maximus was discovered there, so Edward ordered a reburial for the skeleton in a local church.

Edward and his pregnant queen came back for a visit one year later. Legend claims that the King had promised his Welsh subjects "a prince born in Wales, who spoke no other language" to be their ruler. But, in order to secure a future for his dynasty, Edward ensured that his very English son Edward II was born at Caernarfon. He went back on his promise by naming him the Prince of Wales, and giving him control over the country and its finances.

Naturally, this made hostility between the two nations worse – until the Tudor dynasty, which had Welsh roots, seized power in 1485. Caernarfon suddenly found itself in decline, as the easing of tensions rendered it unnecessary, and its upkeep was costly. Its roof began to disintegrate, but the castle stonework was so strong that in the English Civil War, it was garrisoned by Royalists, and managed to survive three sieges.

HOME OF PRINCES

The castle has benefited from a number of restorations since the late 19th century. In 1911, Caernarfon was given a new lease of life when Prince Edward (later King Edward VIII) was invested with the Prince of Wales title

there. This marked the rebirth of a tradition, repeated in 1969, when Prince Charles inherited the title. The event brought international attention to the castle, and UNESCO designated it a World Heritage site in the 1980s. Today, it receives over 200,000 visitors annually. Caernarfon was back in the spotlight recently, when it hosted the 'Weeping Window' poppy display to commemorate fallen soldiers, as part of the Tower of London installation.

A must-see for history lovers and families, Caernarfon's story is bound to enthral and delight people of all ages, and who knows – maybe you can still feel the illustrious intentions of Edward I when you're surrounded by his formidable fortress. ☺

WHY NOT VISIT...

A diverse range of sites can be seen in this part of Wales, which is steeped in history

SEGONTIUM

Wander around the foundations of this Roman fort, imagining what it was like before many of its stones were plundered in order to build Caernarfon.
www.nationaltrust.org.uk/segontium

CAERNARFON TOWN WALLS

Also built by Edward I, these stone walls are some of the best preserved in the country.
www.bit.ly/2hW8eYm

PARC GLYNLLIFON

Five miles away are the grounds of a grand stately home, with Grade I listed gardens, a Victorian steam engine and incredible wildlife.
www.bit.ly/2gYpQAP

BOOK REVIEWS

This month's best historical books

Oliver Cromwell: The Protector

By David Horspool

Allen Lane, £12.99, 144 pages, hardback

The latest in the ongoing Penguin Monarchs series tackles Oliver Cromwell, the military and political leader who took control of England, Scotland and Ireland in the 17th century. Hang on, you might be asking – what's Cromwell doing in a series with 'monarchs' in its title? Well, as David Horspool argues persuasively in his book – and in our interview, opposite – Cromwell's role in the Civil War, and his actions afterwards, were important in that they threw the whole concept of monarchy into question. These ideas are tackled engagingly here, as too is the attempt to understand the real man behind the pious, serious reputation.

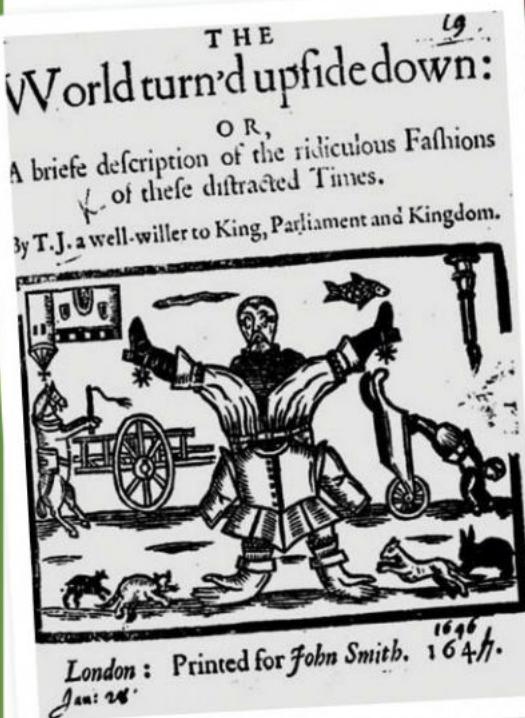
**"Cromwell's actions
threw the whole
concept of monarchy
into question"**

BOOK
OF THE
MONTH

David Horspool

CROMWELL

The Protector



ABOVE: Cromwell by the coffin of Charles I, the monarch he sentenced to death
LEFT: 'The world turned upside down' – a 1646 political ballad of Civil War England

MEET THE AUTHOR

David Horspool explains why Cromwell shouldn't be dismissed as a hypocrite, but be seen as a man who believed he was chosen to offer a path to salvation

Some readers might be surprised to see Oliver Cromwell featuring in this series on monarchs. Why do you think that it's useful to consider him in this way?

Cromwell is definitely the exception. Despite being pressed to take the crown in the 1650s, and toying with the idea himself, he ultimately resisted it, and stayed as Lord Protector. But there are various reasons why it might have been odder to leave him out. The first is that the Penguin Monarchs series presents a continuous history of England (and Britain) from the tenth century onwards, so it would have been strange to leave a hole between 1649, when Charles I was executed, and 1660, when Charles II was restored to the throne.

Another reason is that the victors in the Civil War, with Cromwell emerging at their head, found themselves wrestling, practically as well as theoretically, with the very concept of monarchy, a unique event in English history. So as a history of monarchy as well as of monarchs, I would say that it was right to include Cromwell.

To what extent was this a collective government, and how far was it the rule of one man?

It changed over time. Cromwell was never a totally unfettered autocrat, even after he was offered more power in 1657. There again, very few English monarchs were unfettered autocrats either – as Charles I found out the hard way. But in Cromwell's case, he rose to power as Lord Protector, following the execution of Charles, after an attempt at a collective republican government was deemed to have failed.

Whether you believe Cromwell wished for its failure because of his ambition, as his enemies certainly did, or whether you

think that he realised that anarchy and a quick return for the Stuarts was on the horizon, what emerged after Cromwell was named Lord Protector was something like a monarchy, with one man in charge, if not in sole power.

What did you make of Cromwell, the man?

I was surprised at how much sympathy I had for him. Not, of course, for his horrendous record in Ireland, where he ordered or

allowed the slaughter of hundreds of civilians. That was his religious zeal tipping over into the worst sort of fanaticism. But I felt (I may be wrong) that those who have accused him of hypocrisy for centuries have refused to recognise a man who genuinely wrestled with his conscience, who believed that he was somehow chosen to offer his fellows a path to salvation. That doesn't mean I agree with him, but honesty is easier to warm to than duplicity.

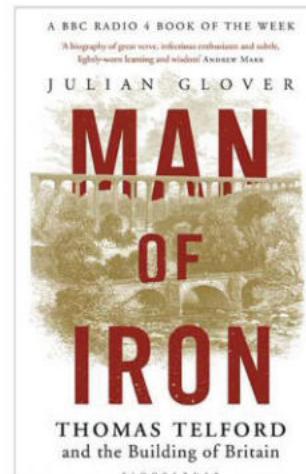


“I was surprised at how much sympathy I had for him”

How would you like this book to change readers' view of Cromwell and this period more generally?

A short book like this can never be more than an introduction to an amazingly complex and tumultuous period. But I hope it can persuade some of the real difficulties that faced Cromwell, and how utterly extraordinary he must have been to have emerged from relative obscurity as a country gentleman to rise to an unprecedented role at the head of his nation.

More generally, even though the civil war continues to be studied very thoroughly by academics, it registers much less with the public. If I could make a contribution to the period becoming a little more familiar, I would be delighted.



Man of Iron: Thomas Telford and the Building of Britain

By Julian Glover

Bloomsbury, £25, 448 pages, hardback
Roads and bridges, canals and churches; over an extraordinary career that spanned decades, the 19th-century engineer and architect Thomas Telford built them all. This extensive biography charts his remarkable life, from impoverished beginnings in southern Scotland to burial in Westminster Abbey.

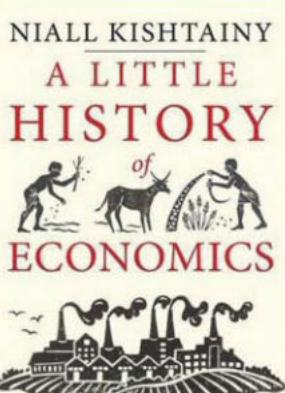


The Midwives of Raglan Road

By Jenny Holmes

Corgi, £5.99, 448 pages, paperback

The appeal of the TV adaptation of *Call the Midwife* – and Jennifer Worth's books on which it is based – shows no signs of abating. While set rather earlier (Yorkshire in the summer of 1936), this novel draws from similar themes – the effects of poverty, conflict between different social attitudes, and the redeeming possibilities of empathy and love.

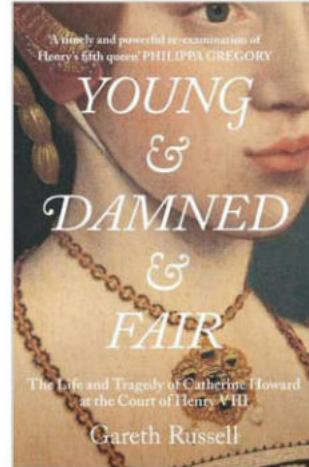


A Little History of Economics

By Niall Kishtainy

Yale University Press, £14.99,
256 pages, hardback

It may leave some people cold, but economic history doesn't need to be dull. This book aptly demonstrates why: it takes in big historical events, from the invention of money to the Great Depression, mixes in world-famous figures, and produces a sprightly, fast-paced account that's not afraid to tackle the big questions.

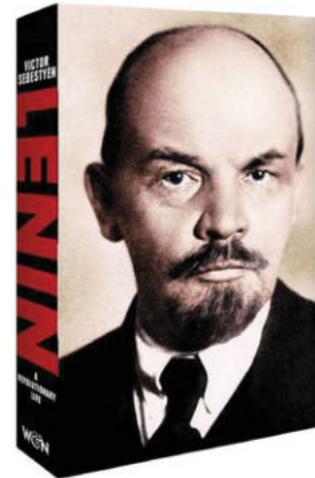


Young and Damned and Fair: The Life and Tragedy of Catherine Howard

By Gareth Russell

William Collins, £25, 480 pages, hardback

Fifth wife of Henry VIII, Catherine Howard followed Anne Boleyn's unfortunate example. Just 18 months after becoming queen, she was beheaded. But was it her naivety or the machinations of the court that was to blame?

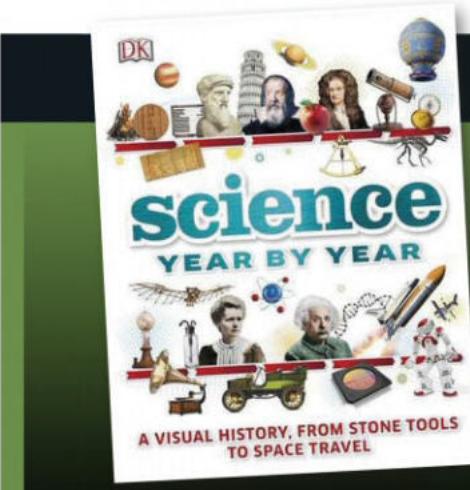


Lenin the Dictator

By Victor Sebestyen

Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £25,
576 pages, hardback

Sometimes, one person can shape world history. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin spearheaded a political and social movement whose effects rippled far beyond his native Russia. As leader of the first communist revolution and creator of the first Marxist state, his were certainly big ideas. The man behind the myth was idealistic, loving and hungry for power.



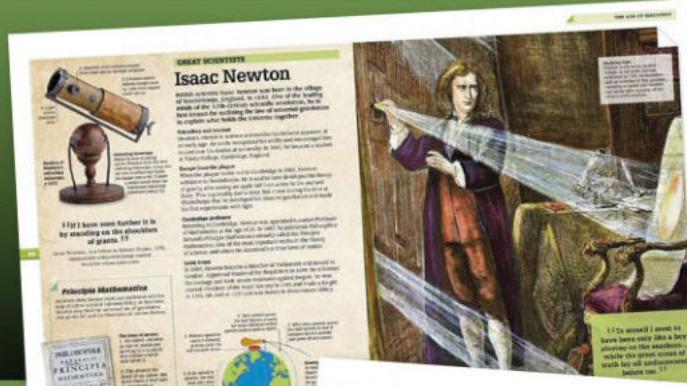
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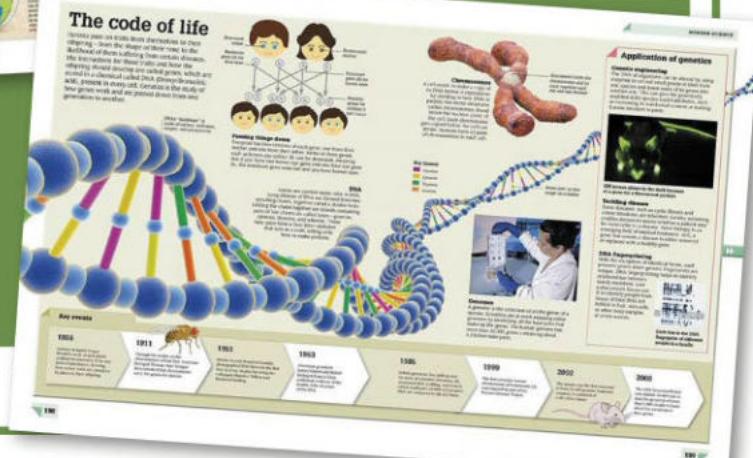
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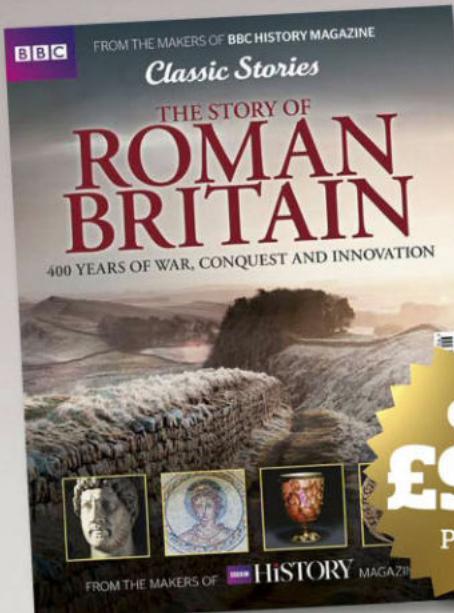
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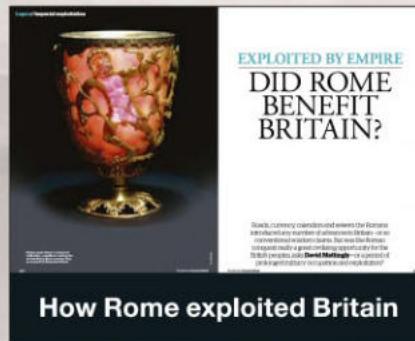
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British rebels with a cause



How Rome exploited Britain



The usurper emperors

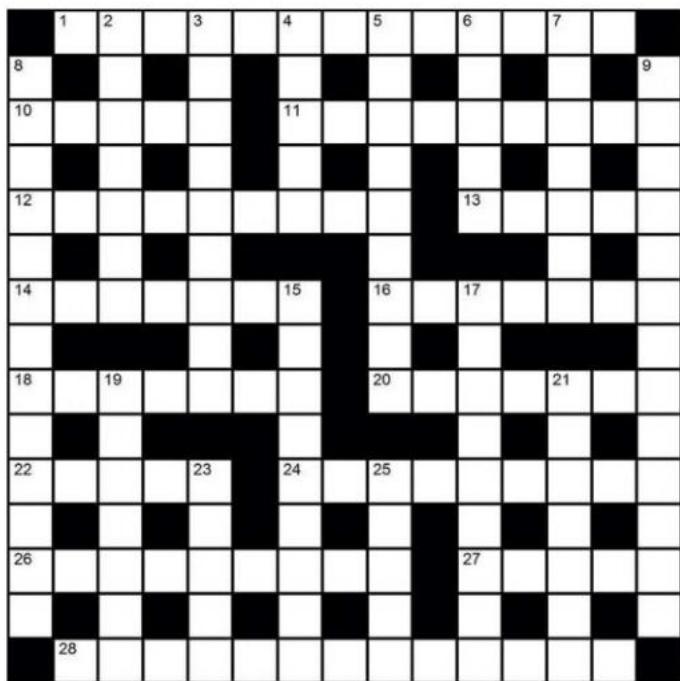
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CROSSWORD N° 39

Test your history knowledge to solve our prize puzzle – and you could win a fantastic new book

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 1 American author, critic and wit (1893–1967) (7,6)
- 10 Zaha ___ (1950–2016), Iraqi-born architect (5)
- 11 Former name for the North Sea (6,3)
- 12 English historian (1906–90) whose works include *The Origins of the Second World War* (1961) (1,1,1,6)
- 13 Battle of the ___, Allied offensive of 1916 (5)
- 14 1841 ballet by composer Adolphe Adam (7)
- 16 Leonardo ___ (1452–1519), Renaissance polymath (2,5)
- 18 Ellen ___, pen-name used by the poet Christina Rossetti (1830–94) (7)
- 20 In classical mythology, the

son of the goddess Carmentis and the god Hermes (7)

- 22 Carl ___ (1934–96), US astronomer, writer and broadcaster (5)
- 24 Urban area of north London named after an historic tree (6,3)
- 26 Ship in which Ernest Shackleton sailed for the Antarctic in August, 1914 (9)
- 27 One of the Marx brothers, born Milton Marx in 1892 (5)
- 28 Norfolk resort, scene of a tragic bridge collapse in 1845 (5,8)

DOWN

- 2 Tragic king of Thebes in Greek mythology (7)
- 3 Historic London

CHANCE TO WIN

Brooklyn

Directed by John Crowley (2015)

This award-winning motion picture tells the story of a young Irish woman (Saoirse Ronan) who emigrates to New York at the start of the 1950s. Torn between her birthplace and her new homeland, where will she stay for good?

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SOLUTION N° 37



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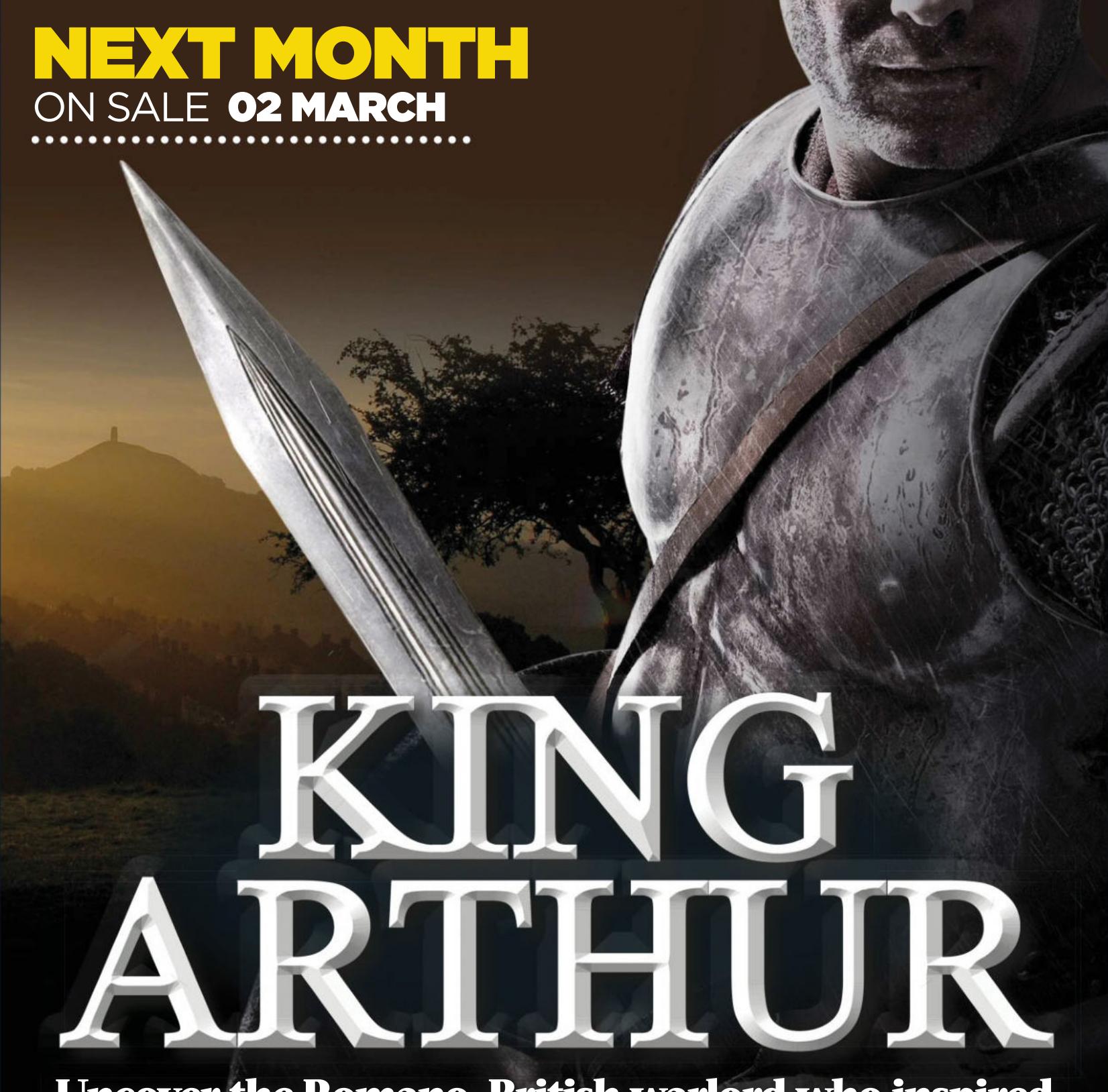
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ON SALE **02 MARCH**



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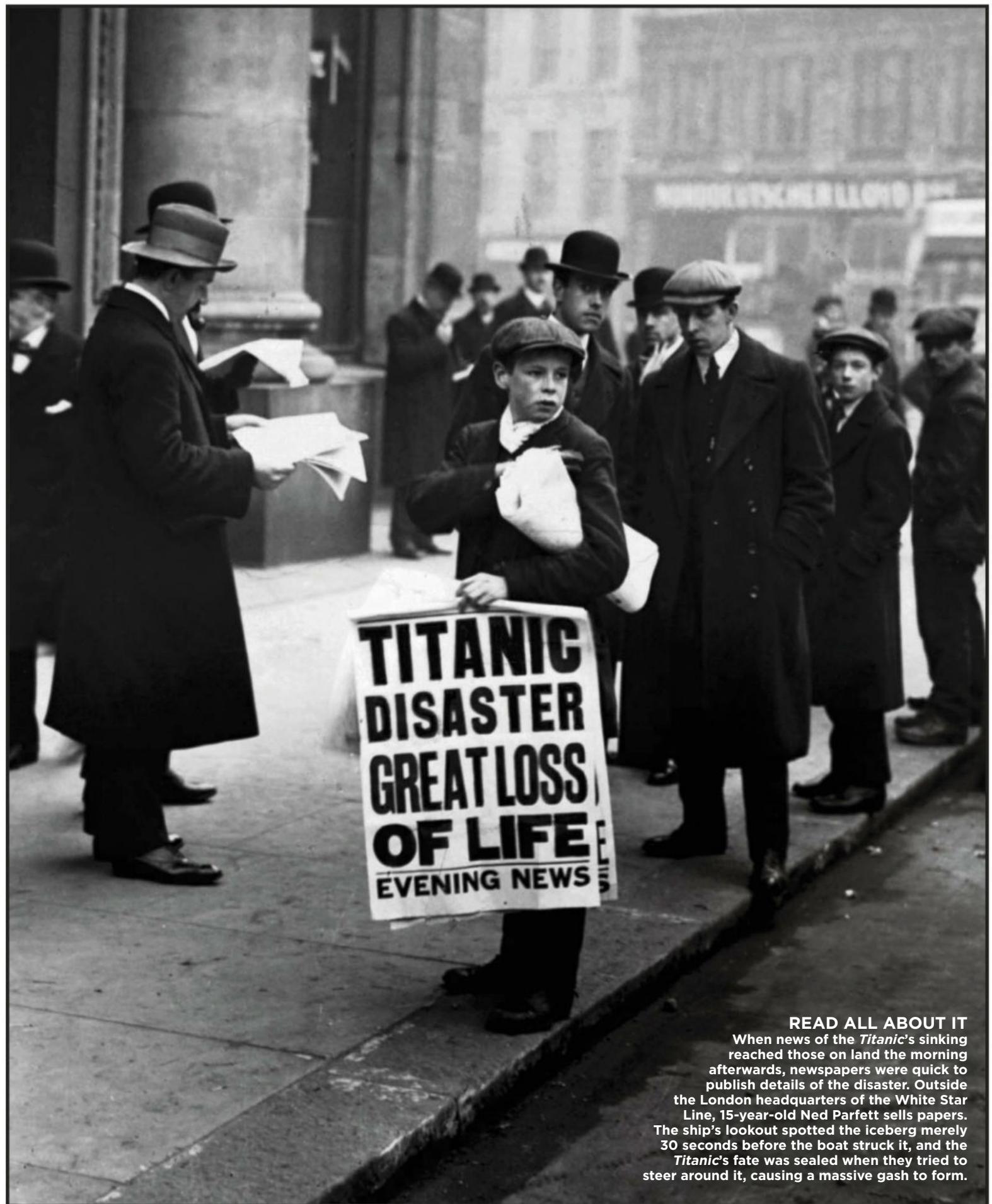
Uncover the Romano-British warlord who inspired one of history's greatest legends

ALSO NEXT MONTH...

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ARCANGEL XI, DREAMTIME X1

HISTORY
REVEALED Bringing the past to life



READ ALL ABOUT IT

When news of the *Titanic*'s sinking reached those on land the morning afterwards, newspapers were quick to publish details of the disaster. Outside the London headquarters of the White Star Line, 15-year-old Ned Parfett sells papers. The ship's lookout spotted the iceberg merely 30 seconds before the boat struck it, and the *Titanic*'s fate was sealed when they tried to steer around it, causing a massive gash to form.

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Sylvia strikes back

**Medical Secretary gives something
back to research and treatment**

Sylvia's friends remembered her for her kind heart, and her strong desire to help others. Even though she suffered lifelong poor health, while also caring for her critically ill mother.

But Sylvia did more than put on a brave face: she struck back against illness by working as a medical secretary, and following medical advances keenly. That's how she found out that with conditions such as stroke, the right treatment and back-up can make all the difference when given promptly.

So it's not surprising Sylvia decided that **one of the best things she could do would be to strike back again, by supporting the work of the Stroke Association – and leave us a generous gift in her Will.**

Today, we take time to remember her. Because Sylvia is still playing an important part in helping us create a future free of stroke, and turn around the lives of thousands of stroke survivors each year.

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association

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50

ASSASSINATIONS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD

From the makers of **HISTORY**
REVEALED Bringing the past to life



US president John F Kennedy was shot dead on 22 November 1963 by former Marine, Lee Harvey Oswald. In 2013, 61 per cent of Americans polled believed his assassination was part of a conspiracy, and that Oswald was not the only shooter







INTRODUCTION

Whether it's to silence someone with a secret, to eradicate a rival, or simply in the name of a cause, assassination has been around as long as human beings have existed. We line up 50 cold-blooded killings that have resonated around the world

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Words by
Nige Tassell



50

ANDRÉS ESCOBAR

1967-1994



In a match against the USA at the 1994 World Cup, an own goal scored by the Colombian footballer Andrés Escobar would ultimately cost him his life. With the goal contributing to Colombia's defeat and elimination from the tournament, gambling syndicates took their revenge on Escobar. Back in his home city of Medellin, he was shot 12 times while sitting in his car. His killers reportedly shouted 'Gol!' after each shot that was fired.

49

VÁCLAV I, DUKE OF BOHEMIA

C907-929



Václav I – also known as Václav the Good or, more commonly, Wenceslaus I – was a popular duke who, after his murder in 935, was elevated to sainthood. He was stabbed to death in the town of Stará Boleslav (part of the modern-day Czech Republic) by men under the instructions of his ruthlessly ambitious younger brother Boleslav, who also ran him through with a lance. Václav is remembered to this day every Christmas in song; although factually incorrect, he is Good King Wenceslas.

48

PETER OF VERONA

1205-1252



The Veronese preacher publicly railed against Catharism (a belief that there are two gods, one good and one evil) and sought to convert many 13th-century Cathars back to Catholic orthodoxy. In 1252, he was attacked by an assassin hired by a group of conspiring Cathars. The story goes that not only was the top of Peter's head chopped off by an axe, but he wrote '*Credo in Deum*' ('believe in God') on the floor in his own blood before dying.

47

NIKEPHOROS II PHOKAS

C912-969



Although he was Byzantine emperor for just six years during the tenth century, Nikephoros II Phokas was celebrated for his brilliant military mind, which helped strengthen the empire. However, in 969 he was the victim of a conspiracy led by his wife Theophano and his nephew/her lover John Tzimiskes. Nikephoros's assassins

sneaked into the palace at night dressed as women, before decapitating the Emperor in his bedroom.

46

SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN

1920-1975



Mujibur was the founding leader of the new republic of Bangladesh, after it won its independence from Pakistan in 1972 following a bloody war. In August 1975, the President – along with members of his family and his staff – were murdered in a coup instigated by a group of army officers, rumoured to have been backed by the CIA. Mujibur's murder led to many years of counter-coups and political instability in the new nation.

45

JAMES A GARFIELD

1831-1881



Garfield was the 20th US President, but only served seven months in office before his premature demise. In July 1881, he was shot at a railroad station in Washington DC by Charles J Guiteau, a campaign worker disgruntled by what he believed to be a lack of gratitude on Garfield's part for helping to get him elected. Despite attempts at a recovery, Garfield died from his

wounds 11 weeks later, and Guiteau was hanged the following year.

44

ISOROKU YAMAMOTO

1884-1943



Yamamoto was commander-in-chief of Japan's Combined Fleet during World War II, and thus in command at Pearl Harbor and the Battle of Midway. This made him a prime target for the US military. Acting on President Franklin Roosevelt's orders to "get Yamamoto", and having intercepted vital intelligence about the Admiral's movements, in April 1943 the US Air Force shot down Yamamoto's plane over the Solomon Islands.

43

UMBERTO I OF ITALY

1844-1900



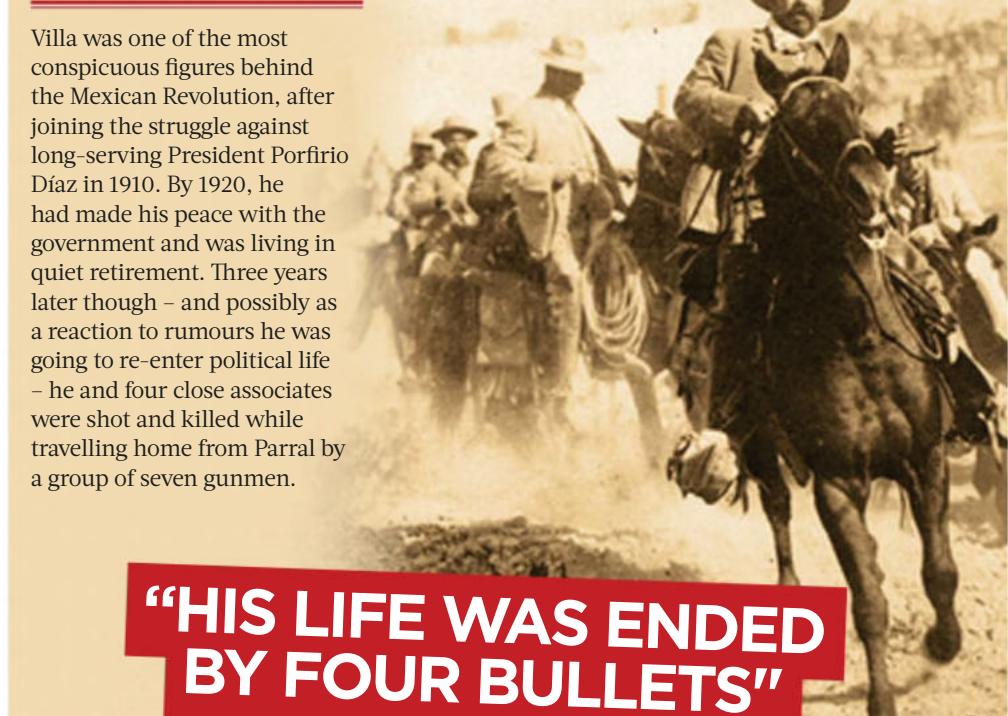
King of Italy between 1878 and 1900, Umberto's reign was deeply unpopular with anarchists and those on the country's political left. While attending a gymnastics display in the city of Monza, his life was ended by four bullets fired by anarchist Gaetano Bresci. Bresci claimed he was avenging Umberto's support of a massacre in Milan two years previously, when 300 people were killed while protesting about rising bread prices.

42

PANCHO VILLA

1878-1923

Villa operated as a bandit before joining the Constitutional Army



"HIS LIFE WAS ENDED BY FOUR BULLETS"

41

**HENDRIK
VERWOERD**
1901-1966



Prime minister of South Africa between 1958 and 1966, Verwoerd was largely the architect of the country's adoption of racial apartheid. Having survived an assassination attempt six years previously, in 1966 the newly re-elected prime minister was fatally stabbed in the neck and chest as he entered the House of Assembly in Cape Town. His assailant, Dimitri Tsafendas, had recently been denied official permission to co-habit with his mixed-race girlfriend.

40

**FRANCISCO
PIZARRO
GONZALEZ**
C1476-1541



Pizarro was the 16th-century Spanish conquistador most famous for conquering the Inca Empire and killing its leader Atahualpa. In 1541, by which time he was the ageing Governor of Peru, he was set upon by supporters of his chief political opponent, Diego de Almagro. Suffering from multiple

stab wounds, Navarro reportedly drew a cross on the palace floor in his own blood before promptly expiring.

39

**EMPERESS
MYEONGSEONG**
1851-1895



'Queen Min', wife of Gojong of Korea, the man who would become the Korean Empire's first emperor, was murdered in 1895 by forces loyal to pro-Japanese factions within Korea. She was 43. Min had been vocal in her fears of Japanese expansion and favoured stronger union with Russia. Her assassination – followed by her body being burnt in a nearby forest – caused international consternation and ultimately led to the founding of the empire.

38

MEDGAR EVERS
1925-1963



On the morning of 12 June 1963, civil rights activist Evers was shot on the driveway of his home in Jackson, Mississippi. Initially denied entry to the local hospital's emergency department, he died within the

hour. He was buried with full military honours at Arlington National Cemetery. Byron De La Beckwith, a member of the White Citizens' Council, was charged with his murder but all-white juries failed to reach a verdict in two trials (De La Beckwith was subsequently found guilty in 1994). "You can kill a man," Evers had said rather prophetically, "but you can't kill an idea."

37

UMAR
C586-644



Umar – also known as Omar – was one of the most significant Muslim caliphs ever, whose rule gave rise to the conquest of Persia in 644. That conquest made him a target of Persians; a plan was hatched for his assassination later that year when he undertook a hajj to Mecca, the great crowds offering cover to his would-be assassins. While leading morning prayers, he was attacked by a Persian slave called Piruz Nahavandi who stabbed him multiple times in the belly. Hoping to disappear into the mosque's congregation, Piruz was instead surrounded and set upon. He attacked and killed several more Muslims, before eventually turning his blade on himself.

35

**EMPERESS
ELISABETH
OF AUSTRIA**
1837-1898



Elisabeth was the wife of Emperor Franz Joseph I who, in 1898, had travelled to Geneva incognito. She was about to board a steamship to Montreux with her lady-in-waiting when she was fatally stabbed by an assailant using a homemade weapon. At first, she thought it to be a simple robbery, but after boarding the ship, she collapsed and died. Her killer was an Italian anarchist called Luigi Lucheni, who had arrived in Switzerland determined to attack the first member of royalty he chanced upon. "I came to Geneva to kill a sovereign," he later confessed. "It was not a woman I struck, but an empress. It was a crown that I had in view."

34

QUEEN JEZEBEL
9TH CENTURY BC



Jezebel was the wife of Ahab, the ninth-century-BC king of Israel, and is generally portrayed as a scheming and divisive figure. After Ahab's death, two of her sons reigned in turn, allowing her to maintain her

"THE BANDAGES WERE CONCEALING A DEEP KNIFE WOUND"

Constant war took a heavy toll on Egypt, and it experienced a severe economic downturn during Ramesses III's reign



power. When the younger brother, Joram, was killed by a pretender to the throne called Jeru, Jezebel knew her time was up. With Jeru on his way to kill her, she dressed herself in her best clothes and make-up. She may have been intending to seduce Jeru and become his mistress, or she may have simply been preparing for a dignified death. Either way, Jezebel's demise was brutal. Jeru ordered her servants to throw her from a high window, leaving her body in the street below where it was trampled by galloping horses and eaten by stray dogs.

33 NGO DINH DIEM 1901-1963



The autocratic, savagely anti-Communist president of South Vietnam from 1955 until his death eight years later, Diem and his politically powerful brother were executed in the back of an armoured personnel carrier by a high-ranking officer following a military coup in early November 1963. The coup, which had the knowledge if not the involvement of the US government, destabilised South Vietnam and, with Lyndon B Johnson in the White House just a few weeks later after JFK's own assassination, the conflict with the Communist North went into a deeper, more profound phase.

32 ALEXANDER LITVINENKO 1962-2006



A former officer of the KGB, Litvinenko sought and received political asylum in London, from where he wrote books that revealed the inner workings of Vladimir Putin's regime. In October 2006, he publicly pinned the Moscow murder of the journalist (and Kremlin critic) Anna Politkovskaya on the regime; the following month, he suddenly fell ill after meeting two former KGB operatives for a meal the previous day. Tests revealed that he had been poisoned with polonium-210. Litvinenko died three weeks later, but not before dictating his deathbed speech, in which he directly placed the blame for his poisoning at Putin's door.

31 HARVEY MILK 1930-1978



In 1977, Harvey Milk became the first openly gay man to be elected to public office in the US when he became city supervisor for San Francisco. Little more than 12

30 PONTIAC C1720-1769

Pontiac was a Native American who, in leading resistance to British rule in the Great Lakes region of North America, had a war named after him – the imaginatively titled Pontiac's War. His subsequent friendly relations with the British didn't impress other tribal leaders and, in April 1769, Pontiac was murdered in a village in modern-day Illinois. His killer was an unnamed warrior from the Peoria tribe whose apparent motive was to avenge the stabbing of his chief (also his uncle) by Pontiac three years previously. The Peoria council had approved the assassination; there were also rumours that the British had hired his killer.



Some question Pontiac's importance in the war that bears his name, saying that he simply influenced a movement he did not command

months later, he was dead, shot several times while at work at City Hall. His boss, Mayor George Moscone, had also been fatally shot. Their killer was Dan White, a former city supervisor who was not only trying to regain his job, but was also incensed by the authorities' increasing liberalisation, including Moscone's pro-gay sympathies. Since his murder, Milk has become a totemic figure, aided by the film *Milk*, in which he was played by Sean Penn.

29 REINHARD HEYDRICH 1904-1942



Described by Adolf Hitler as "the man with the iron heart", Heydrich occupies an infamous chapter in history for his unfailing devotion to policies of mass genocide towards Jews. He died as a result of injuries following an attack on him in May 1942 by two Czech paratroopers who had been trained by the British Special Operations Executive. Travelling to Berlin in an open-topped Mercedes-Benz, Heydrich was attacked by the pair as the car slowed down to negotiate a hairpin bend in a Prague suburb. Subjected to machine-gun fire and a hand-thrown bomb, he died of his injuries seven days later. After the assassins were falsely linked to the village of Lidice, it was razed to the ground.

28 RAJIV GANDHI 1944-1991



Gandhi became prime minister of India on 31 October 1984, succeeding his mother Indira who had been assassinated by two of her bodyguards that morning. His five-year rule was decidedly turbulent, a term of office during which – rather significantly – he had antagonised the militant Tamil Tigers organisation by sending peacekeeping forces into Sri Lanka. In May 1991, he died at the hands of the Tigers when a suicide bomber killed him and around 16 others.

27 POMPEY THE GREAT 106-48 BC



After the First Triumvirate – the three-man alliance ruling Rome from 60 BC – collapsed, civil war broke out, pitching Pompey against his former ally Caesar. Defeats in Greece caused Pompey to flee to Egypt where he thought he could call upon the support of King Ptolemy. Instead, Ptolemy's advisors – looking to find favour with Caesar – ordered his assassination. As Pompey stepped onto Egyptian soil, Lucius Septimius's sword brought about his premature demise.

26 ALEXANDER II

1818-1881



In March 1881, the Tsar – who had ruled Russia for 26 years – was killed by a bomb deployed by a member of a terrorist organisation called the People's Will.

Alexander's early reign was noteworthy for the way he sought to liberalise and modernise imperial Russia, including great investment in the railway network and the eradication of serfdom. However, he wasn't so keen on political reform and suppressed popular protest over tsarist rule. Several attempts on his life were made – including derailing his train and blowing up the Winter Palace – before he finally met his fate that March day in St Petersburg.

25 ROBERT KENNEDY

1925-1968



Less than five years after the brutal killing of his brother John, Robert Kennedy also fell to the assassin's bullet. In June 1968, Kennedy was campaigning for his own tilt at the US presidency. Having just won the Democratic primary in California, Kennedy addressed supporters at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. Leaving the premises via the kitchens, Kennedy was approached by a Palestinian called Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, who opened fire from a .22-calibre revolver. Sirhan later revealed that the attack stemmed from the betrayal he'd felt by Kennedy supporting Israel in the Six-Day War, the first anniversary of which fell on the day of the assassination.

24 JAMES I OF SCOTLAND

1394-1437



Imprisoned as a child by the English for nearly two decades, James eventually took the Scottish throne at the age of 30, despite his father, Robert III, having died soon after his initial incarceration. The legitimacy of James's reign became an increasingly thorny issue. His grandfather had 'married' twice, but the legality of the first marriage, from which James was descended, was under scrutiny. In 1437, around 30 supporters of those descended from the second marriage committed regicide at Blackfriars Monastery in Perth. James hid in the sewers but there was no escape; he had recently had the sewers blocked off in order not to lose tennis balls. It is believed that his embalmed heart was later taken to the Holy Land on pilgrimage.

23 LEE HARVEY OSWALD

1939-1963



On 24 November 1963, two days after the most shocking assassination in US history – that of President John F Kennedy – the main suspect, Lee Harvey Oswald, was being led through the basement of the Dallas Police Headquarters when nightclub owner Jack Ruby stepped forward and fired a pistol into his stomach. Ruby later explained that he shot Oswald to save Jackie "the discomfiture of coming back to trial". Conspiracy theorists see it differently; that Oswald was executed to silence him about the involvement of organised crime in the killing of the President.

22 AGRIPPINA THE YOUNGER

AD 15-59



Agrippina was one of the most powerful women of the Roman era. She was the sister of Caligula, became the fourth wife of Claudius and was the mother of Nero. The Empress was widely believed to have ordered the fatal poisoning of her husband so that Nero, and not Claudius's own son Britannicus, would become emperor. Ultimately, though, it was Nero who himself instructed his mother's demise. She pre-empted poisoning attempts by taking antidotes, and once had to swim to shore after a pleasure-boat 'accident'. Ultimately, she was killed in her bedroom by three assailants, clubbed and stabbed to death.

21 SPENCER PERCEVAL

1762-1812



Perceval remains the only British prime minister to be assassinated while in office. On the afternoon of 11 May 1812, Perceval was late for a parliamentary session at the House of Commons. On entering the lobby, he was confronted by John Bellingham, a merchant from Liverpool, who discharged a pistol into the Prime Minister's chest. Bellingham's grievance stemmed from an extended time in a Russian jail, an injustice he felt the British government had done little to correct. In the melee, Bellingham could easily have escaped, but instead sat quietly until his arrest.

20 MALCOLM X

1925-1965



As one of the most influential figures of the black separatist group Nation Of Islam, Malcolm X was no stranger to making headlines with his public pronouncements. As such, he arguably had a higher profile than the organisation's leader, Elijah Muhammad. In 1964, he split from the Nation, citing its rigidity on policy. He set up the rival Organization of Afro-American Unity which, unlike the Nation, advocated African-Americans to engage in the electoral process. The conflict between Malcolm and his former comrades intensified and, on 21 February 1965, he was gunned down by Nation members while addressing an audience of 400.

19 OSAMA BIN LADEN

1957-2011

After the destruction of the World Trade Center in New York in 2001, the founder and chief of the terrorist organisation al-Qaeda became the most wanted man on the planet. Osama Bin Laden stayed at large for some time; it took the US government nearly ten years to track him down. He was finally traced to a compound in Abbottabad in Pakistan where, in May 2011, US Navy Seals assassinated him in a CIA-led mission. Four others were killed in the night-time raid that was reportedly made without the knowledge of the Pakistani government. The US forces removed Bin Laden's body and afforded him a burial at sea within 48 hours, in accordance with Islamic tradition.

Since Bin Laden's death, numerous conspiracy theories have arisen suggesting that he had either been dead for years or was still alive, after the CIA's decision to bury him at sea and without photo evidence



18

LEON TROTSKY

1879-1940

Trotsky was a key figure in the 1917 Russian Revolution and subsequently played a substantial role in the Communists' consolidation of power in the following few years. To all intents and purposes, he was the heir-apparent to Vladimir Lenin, head of the government of the Soviet Union. However, on Lenin's death in 1924, Trotsky was outsmarted by Joseph Stalin and, as a fierce critic of the new premier, ejected from the Communist Party three years later. In exile in Mexico, he continued to criticise Stalin's government and, in 1940, was on the receiving end of an ice-pick to the head. His killer – a Spanish-born Soviet agent by the name of Ramón Mercader – was declared Hero of the Soviet Union upon his release from prison in 1961.

17

CALIGULA

AD 12-41



The Roman reign of Caligula – aka Emperor Gaius Caesar – was short and not particularly sweet. Having succeeded the deeply unpopular Tiberius in AD 37, the initial phases of Caligula's rule appeared promising. He abolished one particularly unwelcome tax, and freed prisoners who he felt had been treated unfairly under the previous regime. But after a near-death bout of illness, his character underwent a dramatic transformation, turning this emperor into – in the words of Mary Beard – "the most sadistic, depraved and tyrannical of all". The people didn't stand for it for long. Less than four years after taking charge, Caligula was dead, stabbed more than 30 times by a group of guardsmen after a sporting event.

16

INDIRA GANDHI

1917-1984



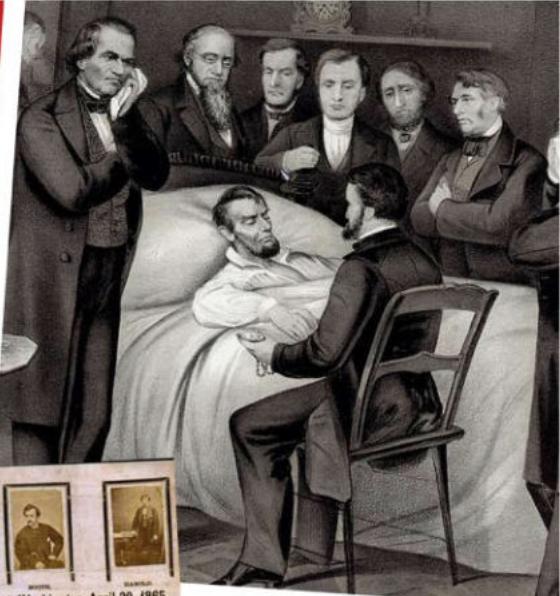
The daughter of India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi occupied the same job as her father during two periods – between 1966-1977 and from 1980 until her death in 1984. Her assassination was the result of her reaction to separatist impulses during her fourth term of office, in particular those of militant Sikhs in Punjab. In June 1984, Gandhi instructed the Indian army to reclaim control of the Sikh-occupied Golden Temple in Amritsar. Hundreds were killed in the operation. Four months later, Gandhi was shot

15

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1809-1865

The 16th President of the United States was also the first to be assassinated. On 14 April 1865, in the dying embers of the American Civil War, Lincoln was shot in Ford's Theater in Washington DC while watching a performance of the play *Our American Cousin*. His killer was John Wilkes Booth, a man who combined a career as an actor with spying for the Confederates. Initially, Wilkes Booth's plan was merely to kidnap the President, but after a speech by Lincoln that signalled his intention to offer African-Americans the vote, he altered his plans – and history. He took his chance during the second half of the performance, sneaking up to the balcony after Lincoln's bodyguard had left his post to have a drink in a bar across the street. The President was shot in the head at point-blank range and Wilkes Booth escaped, going on the run for 12 days before being killed.



A \$50,000 reward was offered by the War Department for the capture of Lincoln's murderer, along with a further \$25,000 for each of his accomplices

"LINCOLN'S BODYGUARD HAD LEFT HIS POST"

dead in the garden of the Prime Minister's residence. Her killers were two of her bodyguards, both Sikhs, taking revenge for the massacre at Golden Temple. In her last speech, made the day before she died, Gandhi had issued these prophetic words: "I am alive today, I may not be there tomorrow... When I die, I can say that every drop of my blood will invigorate India and strengthen it."

14

ANWAR SADAT

1918-1981



In 1978, Egyptian president Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin, the prime minister of Israel, shared the Nobel Peace Prize for their negotiations that led to the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty the following year. But the treaty wasn't welcomed by all. Many Arab nations were grossly unhappy about the accord, an agreement that also focused a huge amount of anger and resentment in Anwar's direction back in Egypt. After a sustained period of riots, the President arrested and suppressed opposition figures. On 6 October 1981, during a commemorative army parade,

one of the trucks stopped before the saluting Sadat who, despite deep layers of security, was attacked with hand grenades and AK-47 gunfire. Ten others were killed by the gunmen and a further 28 injured.

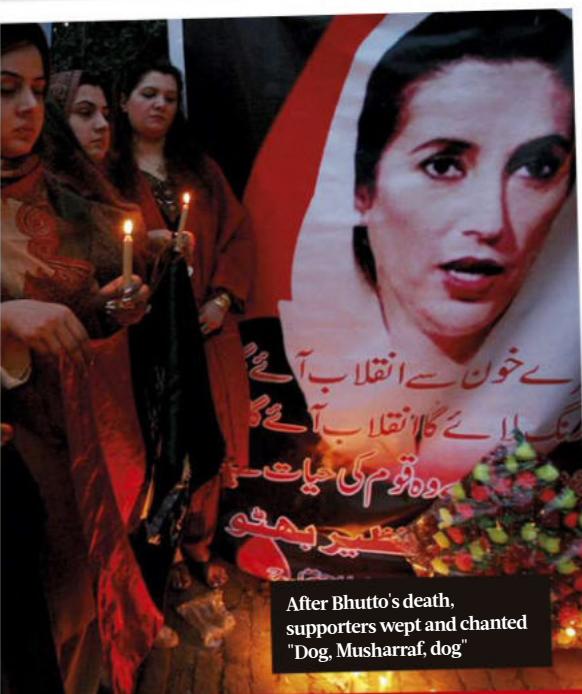
13

HENRY IV OF FRANCE

1553-1610



Even the good can fall victim to the hand of an assassin. And Henry IV of France – known as 'Good King Henry' – was no stranger to an assassination attempt. For a monarch so popular with his people, Henry attracted his enemies, mainly due to his religious tolerance. Having switched religions himself on several occasions, his pragmatism drew no praise from the more hard-line quarters on both the Catholic and Protestant sides. Indeed, it was a fervent Catholic who took the King's life. François Ravaillac stabbed Henry when the royal carriage hit a traffic jam in central Paris, blocked in by a wine cart on one side and a hay cart on the other. Ravaillac said he was operating alone; the convenience of the traffic jam suggests otherwise.



"WE TERMINATED THE MOST PRECIOUS AMERICAN ASSET"

12 BENAZIR BHUTTO 1953-2007

The two-time Pakistan prime minister had been living in self-imposed exile for eight years before she returned to her home country in October 2007 ahead of elections the following year. There was an attempt on her life almost as soon as she left Karachi Airport; two suicide bombs killed 139 people, but Bhutto, the leader of the opposition Pakistan Peoples Party, escaped unharmed. Little more than two months later, on 27 December, she was dead. Having addressed supporters at a rally in Rawalpindi, she was standing in an open-top four-by-four vehicle when she was struck by gunfire. A suicide bomb exploded moments later. Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility for the attack, with a spokesman stating: "We terminated the most precious American asset which vowed to defeat the mujahideen". Others believed forces within Pakistan intelligence to have committed the assassination. Indeed, just a few weeks before that fateful day, Bhutto had confided that she believed three senior allies of President Pervez Musharraf were plotting to have her murdered.

11

GIULIANO DE' MEDICI 1453-1478



The Medici family was a political dynasty and banking institution in Florence who effectively ruled the city for the best part of 300 years from the 15th to 18th centuries. To get a sense of their influence and authority, Florence was the banking capital of Europe at that time and the Medici Bank was the most prominent bank in Florence. And in addition to its political and financial power, the family also produced four popes. Being so prominent attracted enemies and in 1478, a union between two other rival banking families – the Pazzi and the Salviati clans – sought to diminish, possibly even eradicate the Medici power base. The targets were the Medici brothers, Lorenzo and Giuliano, who were attacked at Mass on Easter Sunday 1478.

Lorenzo, the most powerful man in Florence, survived, but Giuliano was killed, stabbed 19 times. The attempted coup – which had the knowledge, if not the approval, of Pope Sixtus IV – failed and the Medici dynasty continued to prosper in Florence.

10 ATTILA THE HUN C406-453



There are many different interpretations of the quick and unexpected death of arguably the most infamous and feared barbarian ruler of them all. In AD 453, on the night of his wedding to his young bride Ildico, at some point Attila died. How he died is a mystery that may never be solved. Some theories tie it to the generous levels of refreshment taken in celebration that evening – that he'd either choked to death without regaining consciousness after suffering a massive nosebleed or that he'd caused himself fatal internal bleeding following some seriously excessive drinking.

The Roman historian Marcellinus Comes offered an alternative explanation, that Attila – the fearsome conqueror of millions of people – had been "pierced by the hand and blade of his wife". Such an explanation obviously favoured the Romans as a smokescreen, especially as another school of thought placed the blame on the Roman Empire itself. Often humiliated by Attila, the Romans may well have conspired with two of Attila's inner circle in order to get their revenge on him. Those two men – Edecon and Orestes – certainly had enough reason to kill him themselves; Attila had reportedly

killed their previous leader, his own brother Bleda. As another Roman historian, Jordanes, observed, the Hun's demise was the result of "the balance of justice".

9 RASPUTIN C1869-1916



Grigori Rasputin was a resilient type. Whether viewed as mystic or charlatan, his influence on Russian Tsar Nicholas II and his family was undeniable, leading a cadre of suspicious noblemen to plot against the man later referred to as the 'Mad Monk'. He was, after all, a peasant supposedly in possession of the power to heal. And there was no better way to clip Rasputin's wings and diminish his influence than by simply assassinating him. But this was sooner said than done.

In 1914, Rasputin was stabbed in the belly by a woman with strong ties to another monk called Iliodor, who was distrustful – and possibly envious – of Rasputin's proximity to the imperial family. He survived this attempt on his life, but more were to come. In December 1916, Rasputin was invited to a gathering at the Yusupov Palace in St Petersburg, unaware that a conspiracy was afoot. There he was served patisserie laced with cyanide, but that failed to do the job. A bullet was more reliable but, despite being shot at from the closest of quarters, Rasputin was still alive. It took two more shootings that night to finally kill him, whereupon his body was dumped in the Malaya Nevka River.

8 PHILIP II OF MACEDON 382-336 BC



During his reign over the Ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon between 359 BC and 336 BC, Philip II proved himself a masterful military tactician, significantly expanding Macedonian territory and power. But, at the age of 46, his rule was suddenly cut short when he attended a celebration for the marriage of his daughter. On arrival at a theatre in the capital Aegae, one of his bodyguards – Pausanias – turned on him and ended his life. His assassin tried to flee but was caught and killed.

The motive for the assassination remains unclear. Pausanias had been a lover of Philip's, but had been cast aside when a younger man entered the fray, so jealousy may well have simply been the reason. More cynical types suggest a role in the murder for Philip's son Alexander who – possibly in collaboration with his mother Olympias, who reportedly later placed a crown on the assassin's coffin –

may have been concerned for his prospects of succeeding his father.

Philip's assassination was significant for what was to come after his death. Building on the foundations laid by his father, Alexander did indeed succeed him and became known as Alexander the Great, the man who united Ancient Greece.

7 THOMAS BECKET 1118-1170



For many years, even before he was king, Henry II was friends with merchant's son Thomas Becket; the pair were hunting partners and chess opponents.

When Henry inherited the crown in 1154, Becket was the obvious choice for chancellor, and together they embarked on a campaign to have English common law applied across the land. In 1161, the Archbishop of Canterbury died, a vacancy Henry filled with Becket's appointment. Many saw this as a shrewd move – bringing the Church under the control of a closer-than-close ally.

However, once in the post, the pair began to clash, with Becket believing that the Church operated above the common law he

and Henry had worked so tirelessly to lay down. Over the Christmas period of 1170, after the outspoken Becket had spent time in exile, he made incendiary comments from the altar at Canterbury. On hearing about the sermon, Henry muttered "Will no-one rid me of this turbulent priest?", whereupon four knights, believing themselves to have been commissioned to kill the 'traitorous' Archbishop, took to their horses. In the peace and quiet of Canterbury Cathedral, the knights struck down and butchered Becket. Accounts report that his skull was smashed on the cathedral's unforgiving stone floor.

Henry was distraught when he realised how his misunderstood words had led to the assassination of his once-great friend. Accordingly, Becket was later hailed as a martyr and canonised.

6 MARTIN LUTHER KING 1929-1968



On 3 April 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee, the US civil rights leader Martin Luther King made one of his most famous speeches, one that articulated his iron-clad commitment to the cause, no matter the

personal ramifications. "I've seen the promised land. I may not get there with you... I'm happy tonight, I'm not worried about anything. I'm not fearing any man." The following evening, on the balcony of the city's Lorraine Motel, he was shot by the single bullet of a sniper. He was rushed to hospital but never regained consciousness. He was 39. With his passing, the hopes of a peaceful passage towards equal rights for African-Americans also died.

The sniper had been seen fleeing a boarding house across the street and police found a rifle and binoculars dumped close to the scene. Upon them were the fingerprints of James Earl Ray, a fugitive who had absconded from Missouri State Penitentiary the previous year. A global manhunt saw him arrested at Heathrow Airport two months later. Sentenced to 99 years in jail, Ray believed that George Wallace, the segregationist Governor of Alabama, would be elected president later that year and that he would be released from prison accordingly.

King's assassination saw a division in the civil rights movement which, at that point, had been coalescing effectively under his control. While some called for the policy on non-violence to be maintained, more militant factions saw his death as the point at which an armed struggle had to be taken up.

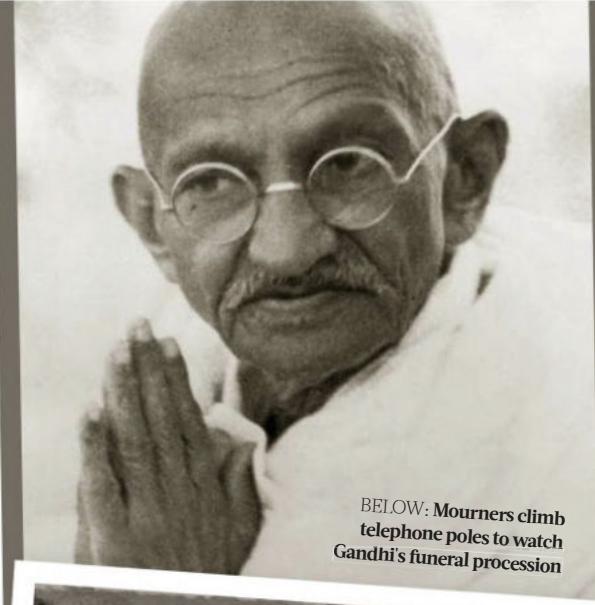
5 JOHN LENNON 1940-1980

The killing of John Lennon, in New York City on 8 December 1980, shocked the planet. It had been just another typical day for the Beatle – if there were such a thing for an ex-member of the world's biggest-ever band. Earlier, Lennon and his wife Yoko Ono had undertaken a photoshoot for *Rolling Stone* magazine, been interviewed for a San Francisco radio station, and spent a few hours at a recording studio. As he had left his home – in the Dakota Building on Manhattan's West Side – for the recording studio that afternoon, Lennon signed a few autographs for fans out on the sidewalk. One autograph hunter was a security guard from Honolulu called Mark David Chapman.

When Lennon and Ono returned home at 10.50pm, Chapman was there again. This time, he was brandishing a gun. After Lennon walked past him, Chapman fired five shots, four of which entered Lennon's back and shoulder. While staff at the Dakota Building urgently tended to Lennon, Chapman – by now unarmed – calmly sat down, reading *The Catcher In The Rye* while waiting for the police to arrive. Rushed to Roosevelt Hospital in a police squad car, Lennon was pronounced dead on arrival in the emergency room, having lost 80 per cent of his blood. One of the attending doctors later noted that "if he had been shot this way in the middle of the operating room with a whole team of surgeons ready to work on him, he still wouldn't have survived his injuries".

Chapman's motive appeared to be linked to an obsession with *The Catcher In The Rye*'s protagonist, Holden Caulfield, a character who railed against 'phonies'. "[Lennon] told us to imagine no possessions," Chapman later explained, "and there he was, with millions of dollars and yachts and farms."

ABOVE: After grieving fans outside the Dakota kept Ono awake, she asked for them to instead gather for a ten-minute silence in Central Park. Over 225,000 attended **LEFT:** Mark Chapman's mug shot



BELOW: Mourners climb telephone poles to watch Gandhi's funeral procession



3 JULIUS CAESAR

100-44 BC

Thanks in large part to William Shakespeare's play, the political context behind Julius Caesar's assassination – and the calculated savagery with which the deed itself was done – is familiar to many. Originally one-third of the First Triumvirate governing Rome during the Late Roman Republic from 59 BC, over time Caesar split with fellow alliance member Pompey and the Republic was plunged into a civil war that ultimately left Caesar victorious.

By January of 44 BC, the Roman Senate had declared Caesar dictator perpetuo – effectively, dictator until his death. However, many senators were gravely concerned that this would empower Caesar to dissemble the Senate and instigate a tyrannical rule. The only way to protect the Senate's authority was to eliminate Caesar – and within two months, the dictator was indeed dead.

The conspiring senators were wise not to court suspicion by meeting en masse. Instead, a series of smaller gatherings, often held at each others' houses, would discuss the ideal scenario in which to rid Rome of Caesar – during a festival of gladiatorial sport held at the Theatre of Pompey. That day, 15 March 44 BC, Caesar didn't heed the warnings

4 MAHATMA GANDHI

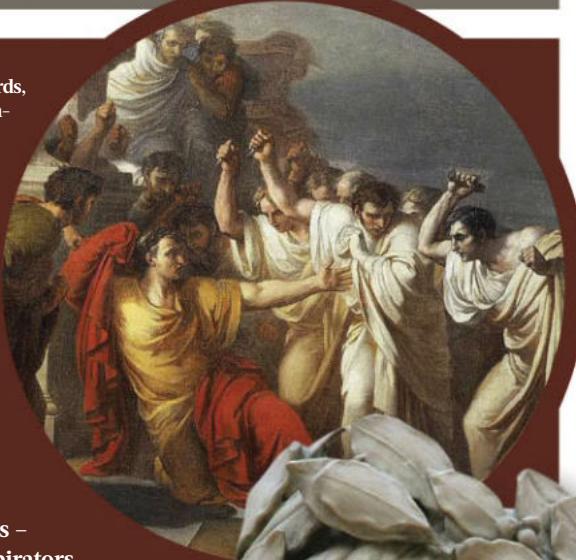
1869-1948

If I am to die by the bullet of a mad man, I must do so smiling. There must be no anger within me. God must be in my heart and on my lips." Mahatma Gandhi spoke these words just two days before his assassination on 30 January 1948. He was certainly aware of the danger his life was in. Little more than a week earlier, a bomb attack by a seven-strong band of conspirators had failed to reach its target. Prior to that, there had been other attempts on his life.

In 1934, another bomb was thrown at the car Gandhi and his wife were travelling in, but there were no fatalities. In 1944, a Hindu nationalist armed with a dagger ran at him during evening prayers

but was overpowered before he reached the Mahatma. That Hindu nationalist was not only involved in the bomb attack four years later but was also the man who did ultimately end Gandhi's life. His name was Nathuram Godse. It was a repeat of the attempt the previous week, also during an evening prayer meeting at the Birla House in New Delhi. Gandhi was shot three times in the chest and died two hours later. Godse's reasons for killing the world's most famous pacifist were connected to the partitioning of India and Pakistan, that he felt Gandhi showed "a bias for Muslims [that was] prejudicial and detrimental to the Hindu Community and its interests".

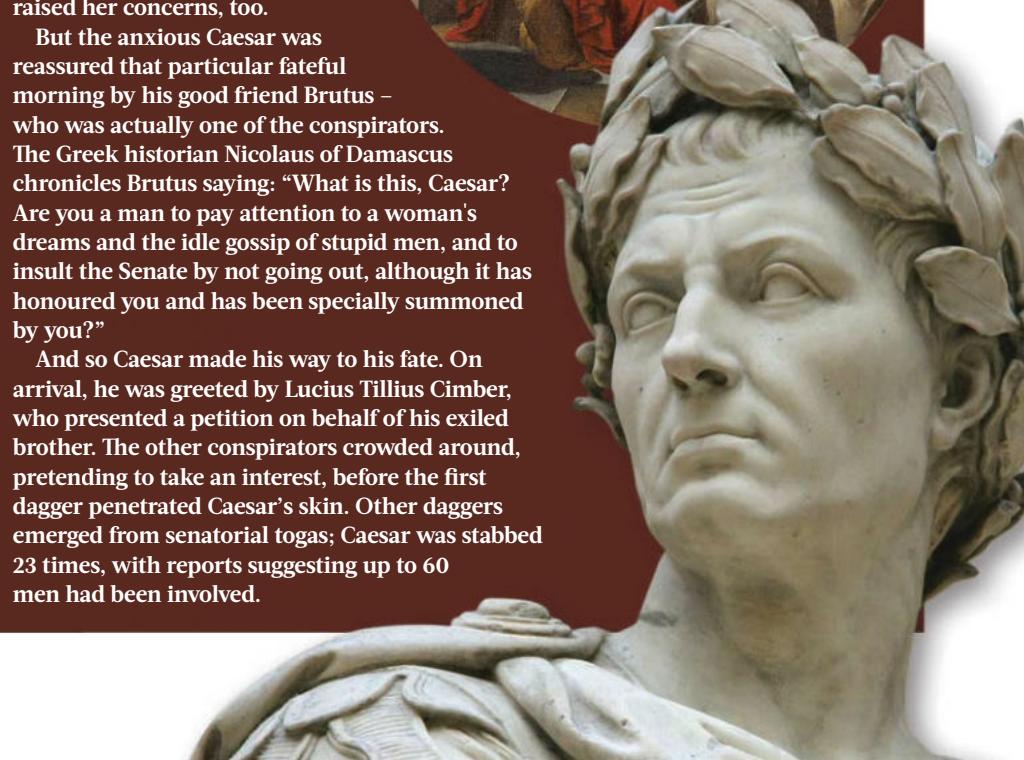
Caesar purportedly spoke the words, "Et tu, Brute?" as his friend-cum-assassin revealed himself to the dictator



of those around him. His wife, Calpurnia, troubled by nightmares about her husband's demise, continually raised her concerns, too.

But the anxious Caesar was reassured that particular fateful morning by his good friend Brutus – who was actually one of the conspirators. The Greek historian Nicolaus of Damascus chronicles Brutus saying: "What is this, Caesar? Are you a man to pay attention to a woman's dreams and the idle gossip of stupid men, and to insult the Senate by not going out, although it has honoured you and has been specially summoned by you?"

And so Caesar made his way to his fate. On arrival, he was greeted by Lucius Tillius Cimber, who presented a petition on behalf of his exiled brother. The other conspirators crowded around, pretending to take an interest, before the first dagger penetrated Caesar's skin. Other daggers emerged from senatorial togas; Caesar was stabbed 23 times, with reports suggesting up to 60 men had been involved.



2

JOHN F KENNEDY

1917-1963

JFK's assassination, on 22 November 1963, was a killing that rocked the world and spread fear for the safety of the West following the President's successful face-off against the Soviets during the Cuban Missile Crisis of the previous year.

It started out as just another day in a presidential life. Kennedy and his wife Jackie had travelled to Dallas that morning in order to help iron out difficulties that the Texas governor John Connally was having with local Democrats. As the presidential motorcade weaved its way from the airfield and through downtown, crowds in their tens of thousands took to the streets to cheer the President. Governor Connally and his wife

were travelling with the first couple and Mrs Connally noted to JFK: "Mr President, you can't say that Dallas doesn't love you." "That is very obvious," he replied. They proved to be Kennedy's last words.

As his open-top limousine passed the Dallas Book Depository on Dealey Plaza, shots rang out and the President slumped in his seat. The head wounds he had suffered were horrific and quite clearly fatal. While Jackie Kennedy cradled her dying husband, and a Secret Service man climbed onto the limo, the car sped off to the nearest hospital. Having been shot at 12.30pm, Kennedy was pronounced dead in the emergency room of Parkland

Memorial Hospital at 1pm. Thirty-eight minutes later, the visibly shell-shocked CBS news anchor Walter Cronkite informed the nation of the grave news.

Exactly an hour after that, Vice President Lyndon Baines Johnson was being signed in as president aboard Air Force One.

That afternoon, Dallas Police made a swift breakthrough in capturing the assassin when they apprehended Texas School Book Depository employee Lee Harvey Oswald in a cinema across town. Denying his involvement, Oswald never got to testify on the stand; two days later, he himself was shot and killed by local businessman Jack Ruby. Although the official Warren Commission report into Kennedy's assassination confirmed the lone gunman theory, speculation has abounded ever since that there was a CIA-led conspiracy against the President. The most compelling case for this was made by the New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison in his book *On The Trail Of The Assassins*.



"SHOTS RANG OUT AND THE PRESIDENT SLUMPED"

ABOVE LEFT: President Kennedy in his limousine moments before the assassination MAIN: A Secret Service agent clammers onto the limo after the attack RIGHT : Lee Harvey Oswald, the supposed murderer



1 Franz Ferdinand

1863-1914

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, wasn't exactly unaware of the dangers that awaited him and his wife when they ventured to Bosnia-Herzegovina in June 1914. "Our journey starts with an extremely promising omen," he sarcastically remarked when their vehicle broke down. "Here our car burns, and down there they will throw bombs at us." An overheating automobile was the least of his problems. For Franz Ferdinand was en route to a region that was a potential powder-keg, one where the actions of a teenager would have a seismic effect on the delicate peace of the entire planet.

Franz Ferdinand was travelling to Bosnia-Herzegovina to witness military exercises, following the Austro-Hungarian Empire's annexing of the provinces which, incidentally, he had opposed. Forty per cent of the local population was Serbian, an ethnic group that the Archduke had been far from complimentary about in the past; 'pigs' and 'scoundrels' were among his descriptions. So his visit to Sarajevo naturally prompted great interest among the more radical elements in and around the city.

WRONG TURN

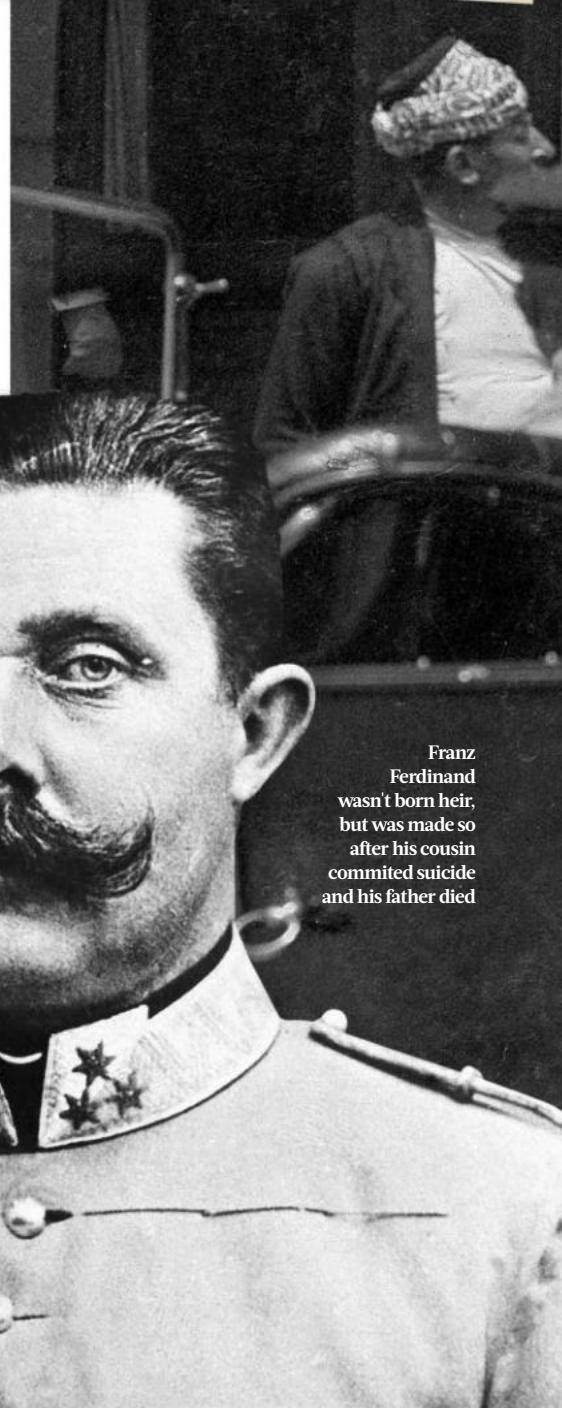
A group of these radicals – Young Bosnia – plotted to assassinate the heir. In this, they were aided by the route of the Archduke on his final day being made public. With the assistance of the terrorist Black Hand group, these young students had procured bombs and pistols and, on 28 June, they put their plan into action.

The plan didn't go like clockwork. As the motorcade moved along the Appel Quay, a prominent Sarajevo boulevard, one of the terrorists – Nedeljko Čabrinović – hurled a bomb at the Archduke's car. Unfortunately for him, it bounced off the soft-top roof and slid underneath another vehicle in the motorcade. Having hurled himself into the adjacent river by means of escape, Čabrinović was swiftly apprehended.

Despite the assassination attempt, the motorcade rather curiously continued towards its destination, a banquet at City Hall, albeit at greater speed than before. But then it took a wrong turn down a side street – and it just happened to be a side street where another Young Bosnian, 19-year-old Gavrilo Princip, was lying in wait. As the cars started to reverse to return to the main street, Princip took his chance, firing two shots at the Archduke from the closest of quarters. Both Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie were hit, and both died very soon after.

DIRE CONSEQUENCES

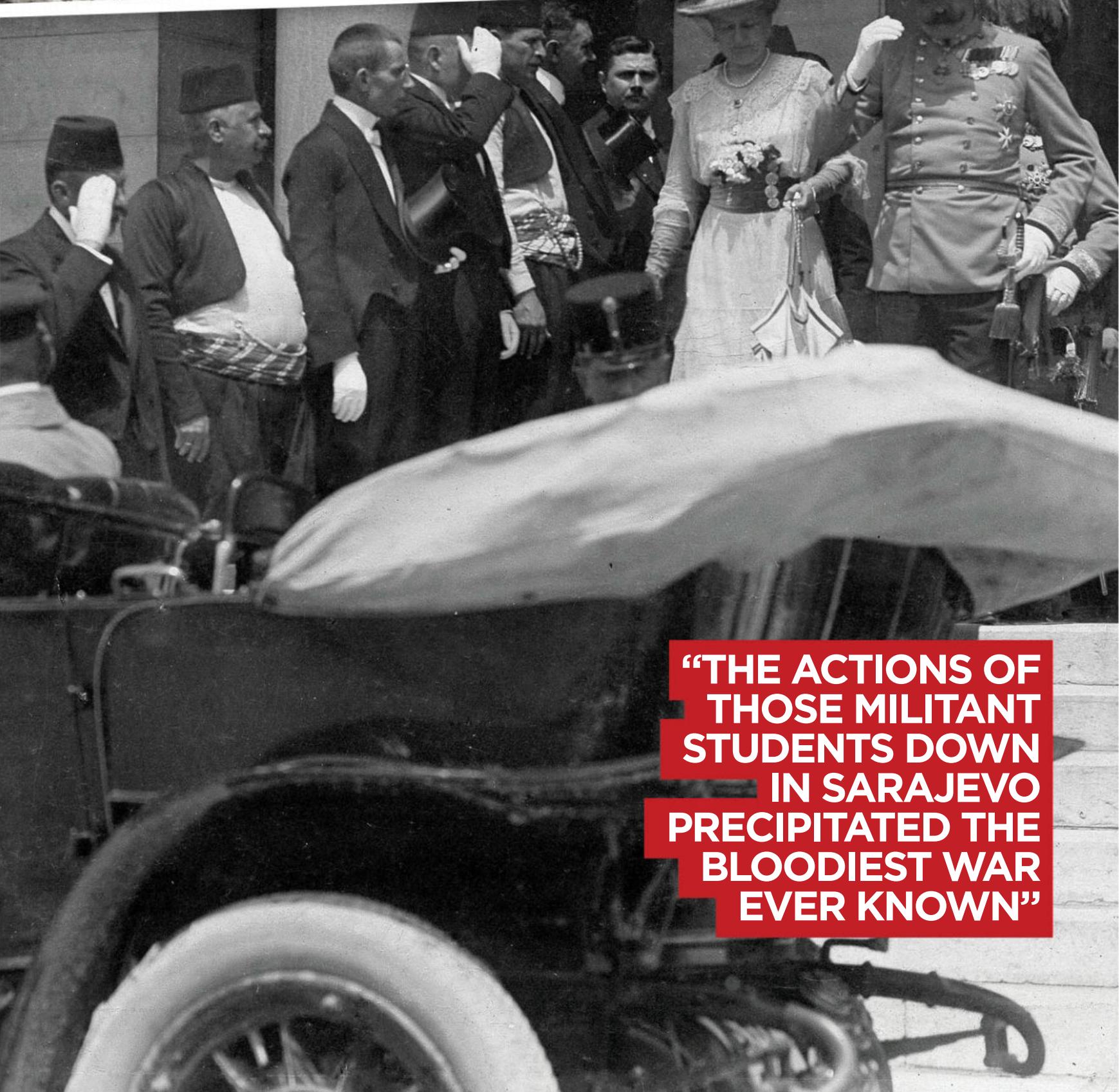
Princip and his co-conspirators could not have foreseen what dire repercussions came out of their actions that day. The assassination was dubbed 'the shot heard around the world' because of its grave consequences for the entire globe. Austria-Hungary, bolstered by German support, declared war on Serbia in retaliation, before many other powers – including France, Russia and Britain – were sucked into what would later be known as World War I. The actions of those militant students down in Sarajevo precipitated the bloodiest war ever known to humankind, a conflict that claimed the lives of around 11 million soldiers and 7 million civilians. Had that motorcade not taken a wrong turn, the 20th century could have taken a very different course indeed.



Franz Ferdinand wasn't born heir, but was made so after his cousin committed suicide and his father died



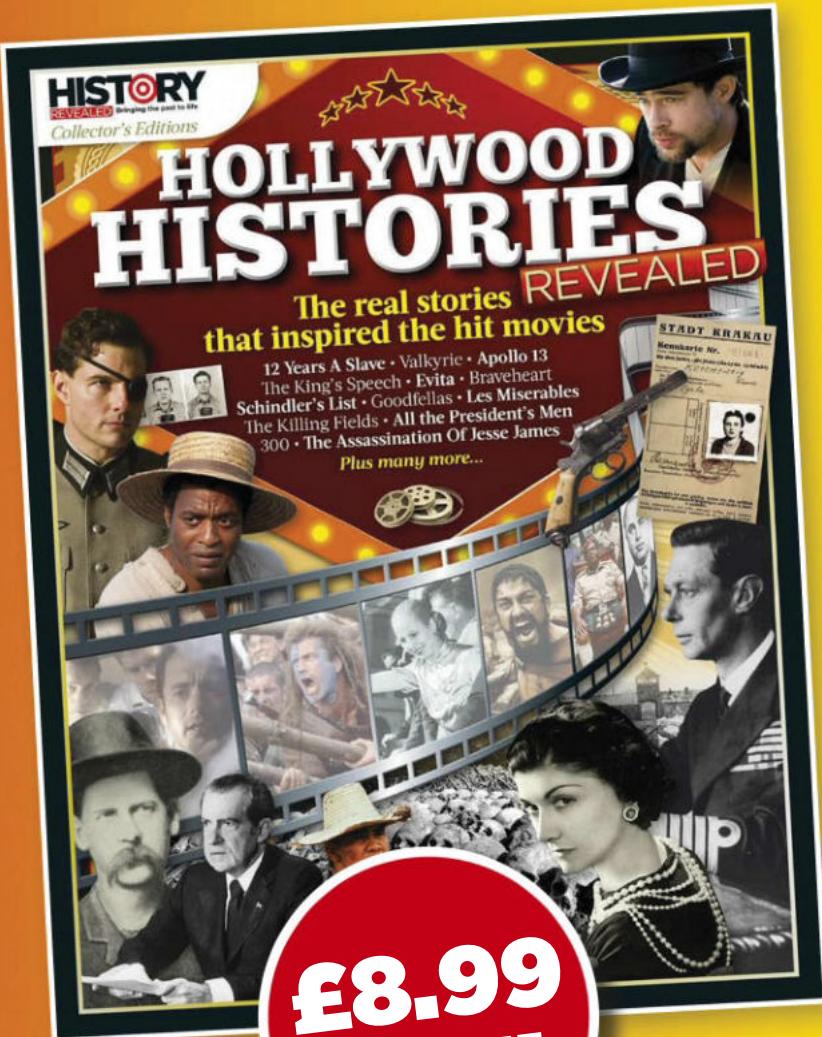
LEFT: The co-conspirators at the trial of Gavrilo Princip FAR LEFT: A depiction of the assassination MAIN: The Archduke and his wife leave the city hall in Sarajevo, unaware of the fate that awaits them



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